

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

Vol 1 No 217

9 November 1982

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GENERAL

NATO Says USSR Hardens Position on Arms Talks	A 1
Forestry, Fishery Protocols Signed by PRC, UN	A 1
Asian-Pacific Construction Workshop Closes	A 1
Delegate Supports Namibia's ITU Membership	A 2

### UNITED STATES

U.S. Plans To Continue Military Buildup	B 1
Weinberger Comments on USSR Pacific Presence	B 1
Reagan, Italy's Spadolini Discuss USSR Ties	B 1
WASHINGTON POST on NATO's Turkish Airfield Plans	B 2

### SOVIET UNION

Further Materials on GOSR Anniversary Activities	C 1
Friendship Group Greetings	C 1
Official's Creetings	C 1
GOSR Impact Examined	C 2

### NORTHEAST ASIA

Deng Xiaoping Meets Japan-PRC Friendship Group	D 1
DPRK Broadcasting Delegation Arrives in Nanjing	D 1
Han Peixin Hosts Banquet	D 1
Minister Welcomes Group	D 2
South Korean Students Demonstrate in Seoul	D 2

### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

UN Envoy Blasts Vietnamese Aggression in DK	E 1
CHINA DAILY Discusses Vietnam, Kampuchea	E 2
[9 Nov]	
Khieu Samphan Calls on Sihanouk in Beijing	E 3
Khieu Samphan Views UN Vote on DK's Seat	E 3
Thai Prime Minister To Visit Beijing 17 Nov	E 3

### SOUTH ASIA

Soviet General Killed by Guerrillas in Afghanistan	F 1
Afghans Said To Inflict Casualties on Soviets	F 1

### WESTERN EUROPE

UK Prime Minister Blames USSR for Arms Expansion	G 1
France, Norway To Adopt Tough USSR Policies	G 1

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Kuwait To Loan PRC Funds for Wood-Product Plant	I 1
Huang Hua Meets New Omani Ambassador 8 Nov	I 1
Huang Hua Meets New Algerian Ambassador 8 Nov	I 1
Zambian UNIP Leader Receives Women's Group	I 1

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Potential in Sino-Canadian Trade Examined [RENMIN RIBAO 4 Nov]	J 1
Cultural Delegation Leaves for S. America	J 2
Wan Li Meets Colombian Conservatives Delegation	J 2

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO on Party Work Among Peasants [7 Nov]	K 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Communism, CPC Members [5 Nov]	K 4
10th CYL Central Committee Holds 4th Plenum	K 6
Wang Zhaoguo First Secretary	K 6
Hu Qili's Address	K 7
Wang Zhaoguo's Closing Address	K 10
Wang Zhaoguo Interview	K 10
Li Desheng on Understanding Congress Spirit [RENMIN RIBAO 7 Nov]	K 12
Zhang Tingfa on Selecting, Promoting Cadres	K 12
Wan Li Addresses Railway Conference Closing	K 13
Ulanhu Article on Broadcasting, Television	K 14
Regulations on Protecting Communications Lines	K 15
Fang Yi Speaks at Tungsten Industry Meeting	K 16
Fang Yi Meets Hunan Calligraphists 7 Nov	K 17
Zhu Muzhi Talks to Cadres on CPC Documents	K 17
AFP Source Confirms Trial of Red Guard 'Generals'	K 18

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Official Meets Hong Kong Delegation	P 1
Trade Discussed	P 1
Henan's Liu Jie Sees Production Potential	P 2
Zhengzhou, Anyang Courts Issues Sentences	P 2
Station Commentary	P 4
Henan Radio Commentary on Recent PLA Exercise	P 5
Hubei Provincial Leaders Attend Award Rally	P 5
Hunan Tries, Sentences Jiang Qing Followers	P 6
Briefs: Henan Popularizing Science Forum;	P 7
Hubei Subsidizes Urban Livelihood	

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou's Chi Biqing Joins Cleanup Drive	Q 1
Sichuan People's Congress Committee Meeting Ends	Q 1
Xizang's Yin Fatang at Documents Study Class	Q 1
Yunnan Radio Relates Case of Liu Yinnong	Q 2
Briefs: Guizhou Water, Soil Conservation;	Q 3
Chengdu Illegal Farmland Occupation	

## TAIWAN

PRC Pilot Defector Meets Foreign Reporters	V 1
Notes Corruption in PRC	V 1
PRC Air Force 'Backward'	V 2
Commissioned Air Force Major	V 2
Further Reports on Security Cooperation Conference	V 3
U.S. Policy Criticized	V 3
Sun Addresses Closing Session	V 3
Foreign Minister Views U.S. Public Opinion	V 5
Defense Minister Discusses Military Preparedness	V 5
[CHUNG YANG JIH PAO 28 Oct]	
Seminar Views U.S. Elections, Foreign Policy	V 5
CHUNG YANG JIH PAO Denounces Peace Talk Idea [28 Oct]	V 6

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC To Consider Cuts in U.S. Cotton Imports	W 1
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 9 Nov]	
Detention of Hong Kong Citizen by PRC Confirmed	W 2
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 6 Nov]	
HSIN WAN PAO on China's Recovery of Hong Kong	W 2
[6 Nov]	
Hong Kong Paper Reviews PLA Command Changes	W 3
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 6 Nov]	
MING PAO Examines Space Technology Development	W 6
[6 Nov]	
Seminar Recommends Developing Northwest China	W 7
[HSIN WAN PAO 6 Nov]	

NATO SAYS USSR HARDENS POSITION ON ARMS TALKS

OWO61301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 5 (XINHUA) -- "The Soviets have not yet made any move on the central issues of the negotiations" in Geneva but instead they appeared to indicate "a hardening of position," pointed out Chairman of NATO's Special Consultative Group (SCG) Richard Burt today.

Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, made the statement at the end of today's SCG conference, the sixth of its kind since the U.S.-Soviet talks on Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF) began one year ago.

He noted that the Soviet Union insists on maintaining its present monopoly on long-range INF [LRINF] missiles, which poses "an unacceptable threat" to Western Europe.

By any objective arms control standard, the Soviet position is "inequitable," he said. It means, he pointed out, that Moscow not only wants to preserve its superiority in LRINF but also to eliminate virtually all U.S. dual capable aircraft from Europe, thus undermining NATO's conventional defence as well as nuclear deterrence.

However, Burt said, the best way for the West to achieve any results in negotiations is to continue efforts to implement its December 1979 decision on deploying new U.S. LRINF in Western Europe.

FORESTRY, FISHERY PROTOCOLS SIGNED BY PRC, UN

OWO51536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government and the United Nations/ F.A.O. World Food Program (W.F.P.) today signed protocols on developing forestry and fishery in Beijing.

According to the protocols, W.F.P. will offer food to peasants and fishermen in four counties which need land protection and development of fishery resources. The total value of the projects is estimated at 17.87 million U.S. dollars.

The project on forestry aims at planting fast-growing forest species on land now unused or highly denuded in order to protect neighboring agricultural areas and to provide timber.

A total of 10,500 hectares are planned to be reclaimed in Shandong and Sichuan Provinces in four years, according to the protocol.

The protocol on fishery states that the purpose of the project is to improve the life of fishermen in Hongze County, Jiangsu Province, near the Hongze Lake, one of the largest in China.

In order to achieve these objectives it is proposed to rehabilitate lake fisheries, increase aquaculture production and reduce spoilage of aquatic products through improved techniques.

The protocols were signed by Kong Candong, representative of the Chinese Government and head of the Department of Foreign Affairs under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, and Nessim Shallon, resident coordinator for United Nations System Operational Activities in China.

ASIAN-PACIFIC CONSTRUCTION WORKSHOP CLOSES

OWO41814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Hangzhou, November 4 (XINHUA) -- China's 1981 investment in housing accounted for 25.1 percent of the total in capital construction, according to Xu Ronglie of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection.



He said that housing investment in 1980 accounted for 20 percent of capital construction investment.

The investment increase is part of the nation's effort to solve the housing problem, he told delegates to an Asian-Pacific regional workshop on low-cost building materials and construction systems that closed here today.

"China completed 250 million square meters of urban housing between 1979 and 1981, accounting for about 50 percent of the total built in the 1950-1978 period," Xu Ronglie said.

Attending the 14-day workshop were 52 delegates from Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and China.

During the workshop, delegates from the Philippines and India briefed their colleagues on the making of building materials in their countries from industrial and agricultural waste materials.

The following items were decided at the workshop:

-- The establishment of a cooperation network in the Asian-Pacific region, with the Secretariat in Manila, to promote technical exchange in low-cost building materials and construction systems.

-- Work plans for the next two years, which will include running a training course in China on prefabricated concrete and prestressed concrete, a training course in India on brick making and a course in the Philippines on using farm and sideline products as building materials.

The workshop was jointly sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Chinese Ministries of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, and Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

#### DELEGATE SUPPORTS NAMIBIA'S ITU MEMBERSHIP

OW050236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Nairobi, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The International Telecommunication Union admitted Namibia as its member at a plenary meeting of this organization's plenipotentiary conference here last night.

This was announced by chairman of the conference after a heated debate on the application by the United Nations Council for Namibia on behalf of Namibia.

During the debate, the United States and a number of Western countries claimed that since Namibia has not yet gained independence and is thus not a sovereign state, the question of Namibia's membership in the I.T.U. should not be considered until it achieves independence.

Chinese delegate and more than 40 other delegates from Third World countries spoke against this assertion. Chinese delegate reaffirmed that China has persistently opposed and denounced the South African authorities' racist policies and their illegal occupation of Namibia. He said China resolutely supports the Namibian people in their struggle for national liberation and independence and resolutely supports the efforts made by SWAPO and other African countries for the independence of Namibia at the earliest possible date. He expressed support for the application for Namibian membership, saying the political rights of the Namibian people are sacred and inviolable.

U.S. PLANS TO CONTINUE MILITARY BUILDUP

OW090836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 8 (XINHUA) -- The United States today rejected Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's accusation of war preparations against the United States as "without foundation" but indicated that it will go on with its military buildup.

The State Department spokesman John Hughes said in a statement that "the speeches made by Soviet leaders during the revolution ceremonies of the past weekend are part of a pattern of recent Soviet statements accusing the United States of aggravating international tensions and even of preparing for war."

He said "these Soviet statements are without foundation" and argued that "the current U.S. effort to improve its defense capabilities is a response to the unrelenting Soviet buildup over the past two decades."

"This U.S. effort will continue," he stressed.

The spokesman also said President Reagan has "pledged that the United States will negotiate in good faith and consider seriously any proposals the Soviet Union puts forward."

"If the Soviet Union is truly interested" in reducing the risk of war, he added, "it should concentrate its efforts on negotiating seriously in Geneva toward real arms reduction agreements."

WEINBERGER COMMENTS ON USSR PACIFIC PRESENCE

OW081418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Wellington, November 8 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet military presence in the South Pacific region is large and growing, said visiting U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger at a press conference here today.

The Soviets are deploying an increasing number of surface warships, have a large submarine attack force and a lot of air strength, and are developing new submarines and bombers, Weinberger said.

The acquisition of all this offensive military strength constitutes a threat that cannot be ignored, he said.

He said the best way of dealing with the Soviet threat is to maintain deterrent strength. He said nuclear-powered ships comprise a large part of the U.S. fleet and are a very essential part of the "defence" of the South Pacific.

Weinberger arrived here yesterday for a discussion of mutual security issues with the New Zealand Government. His separate talks with Prime Minister R.D. Muldoon and leaders of the New Zealand Defence Council were said to have focussed on defence cooperation between members of the Anzus Pact (Australia, New Zealand and the United States) and their security interests in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Weinberger was here on the last leg of his 10-day tour which has taken him through Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and Australia. He left here for Honolulu this afternoon.

REAGAN, ITALY'S SPADOLINI DISCUSS USSR TIES

OW041548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 3 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan stressed here today that the West's trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union "must take into account the nature of the Soviet conduct toward its neighbors."

After his talks with visiting Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, Reagan said that the two leaders agreed that the Atlantic allies "must pursue discussions aimed at establishing a broad transatlantic consensus" toward their economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union.

Spadolini, who arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit, discussed with Reagan "a wide range of important issues" including the Soviet pipeline sanctions.

The differences between the United States and its West European allies over the pipeline issue have reportedly been narrowed but the issue still remains unresolved.

During their talks, Spadolini offered some ideas, such as limiting credits and technology to the Soviet Union and reducing dependence on the Soviet Union for raw materials and energy products. These ideas are close to the U.S. position.

A U.S. official said Reagan and Spadolini also reached agreement in principle "for the Italians to participate with us in a discussion and see if we can work out all the problems" to change the roles and mission of the multinational force now on duty in Lebanon.

Spadolini met Secretary of State George Shultz this morning before discussing with Reagan in the White House. He is scheduled to meet Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci.

#### WASHINGTON POST ON NATO'S TURKISH AIRFIELD PLANS

OWO71840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 7 (XINHUA) -- The United States and its NATO partners will modernize the Turkish airfields at Erzurum and Batman and build a third base at Mus to put NATO fighter-bombers within easy striking reach of Soviet forces nearest to the Persian Gulf.

THE WASHINGTON POST today reported that this plan comes under an agreement initialed last month and will cost the United States and its NATO partners millions of dollars.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy Richard Perle, who took part in the negotiations, said that the bases will strengthen NATO's southern flank, which is now confronted by 17 Soviet divisions.

THE WASHINGTON POST quoted Pentagon and Turkish officials as saying that the Soviets have about 150 airfields that pose a threat to Turkey and that they have recently strengthened their forces and constructed airfields in the region.

The paper revealed that the U.S. Government had sought Turkey's permission to use the three airbases for the rapid deployment force in an emergency. But Ankara had refused to go along with this part of the proposal.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

## Friendship Group Greetings

OW090716 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association on 6 October sent a telegram to the central board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. The telegram states: On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association sends you, and through you to the Soviet people, warm greetings and good wishes.

The Chinese people always experience feelings of profound friendship for the Soviet people. The Chinese people value the traditional friendship with the Soviet people. They will continue to exert all efforts to preserve and develop this friendship.

## Official's Greetings

OW081411 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Address to Soviet radio listeners by Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and responsible official of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- initial words in Mandarin fading into Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Soviet radio listeners, dear comrades and friends: Allow me on behalf of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association to extend warm greetings to the Soviet people, who have glorious revolutionary traditions, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, accomplished by the Russian proletariat under the leadership of the great teacher of the revolution Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, opened up a new era in the history of mankind, and greatly contributed to the theory and practice of world proletarian revolution and the cause of the oppressed peoples' struggle for their liberation.

The Chinese people always remember that precisely in the victory of the October Revolution they found the path to their liberation. Since then the Chinese people found Marxism-Leninism -- that universal truth that is right for the whole world -- and the Chinese revolution began to transform. The Chinese people have always considered the Chinese revolution a continuation of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, of whom Comrade Mao Zedong was a representative, implementing Marxist-Leninist theory brought to us by the October Revolution and coordinating it with the practice of the Chinese revolution, creatively resolved the fundamental problems of the Chinese revolution. They led the Chinese people during the most protracted, difficult and complex revolutionary struggle and revolutionary war in the history of world proletarian struggle. The people's revolution gained victory in China, an important power in the east. A New China was born, which in 33 years has gained important success in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Chinese people cherish profound feelings for the Soviet people. A long-term traditional revolutionary friendship exists between them, with the Chinese and Soviet peoples rendering each other solidarity and assistance. The Chinese people greatly value friendship with the Soviet people. The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association has always considered consolidating and developing friendship with the Soviet people as an important task. We have always tried to advocate and develop friendship with the Soviet people and have performed large-scale practical work in this sphere. The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association will, as before, be making enormous efforts in advocating and developing the traditional friendship with the Soviet people.

It will be organizing various measures and marking important historic dates in the history and life of the Soviet people. We will be acquainting the Chinese people with the history, culture and life of the Soviet people and their achievements in construction.

We believe that our friendship will certainly further consolidate and develop through the joint efforts of the peoples of our two countries.

During these festive days we wholeheartedly wish the Soviet people new successes in the construction of their motherland. We wish you happiness in life. Long live friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples!

#### GOSR Impact Examined

OWO81201 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Dear Soviet radio listeners: On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we will broadcast today an article entitled "Dissemination and Influence of the October Revolution in China" especially written for our radio by Liu Xianzhen, junior scientific worker of the Institute of World History of the PRC Academy of Social Sciences.

The 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be marked on 7 November. The Chinese people, together with the Soviet people and the working people of the whole world, are marking this glorious occasion with joy and enthusiasm and conveying their warm festive greetings to the Soviet people.

The October Revolution, carried out under the leadership of the great Lenin and the party of Bolsheviks, is an epochal event in the history of mankind. It launched a new era for mankind of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

The October Revolution elicited a strong response in China, which was then still in a semifeudal and semicolonial state, and exerted a great influence on it. Progressive people in China seeking truth and salvation of the motherland and the people watched with great attention the revolutionary developments in Russia. The October Revolution inspired the long-suffering Chinese people. Many Chinese newspapers and journals reported on the October Revolution as it marched across Russia.

On 10 November, 3 days after the victory of the armed revolt in Petrograd, the then leading newspaper MINGUO RIBAO which had a significant influence on political circles of old China reported on the Kerenskiy provisional government being overthrown in Petrograd by workers and soldiers with big headlines and in bold print, "Sudden Great Political Coup in Russia -- Provisional Government Deposed." On 11 November SHENG BAO, SHI BAO, XIN ZHONG BAO and other newspapers published in Shanghai also reported on the victory of the October Revolution. The Chinese press not only reported on the victory of the October armed revolt but also introduced to readers the political program of the newly created Soviet Government, its laws and other important aspects.

Initially the influence of bourgeois information agencies was felt in MINGUO RIBAO reports on the October Revolution. However, the newspaper soon realized the real situation in Russia, enhanced its understanding of the significance of the October Revolution and began to provide sympathetic reports and accept the new Soviet Russia on a friendly basis.

On 1 January 1918 MINGUO RIBAO wrote in an editorial article: We have big hopes for the great transformation of our close neighbor Russia. What are the demands of the Russian revolution? They are human rights and people's rights. In order to ensure human rights it is necessary to improve the living standards of peasants and workers.

In order to ensure people's rights it is necessary to eliminate the despotic tsarist dynasty and the nobility and build a democratic policy. The demands of the revolution in our country are similar.

MINGLO RIBAO was the organ of the Chinese revolutionary party, the Kuomintang, and was created on the initiative of the great revolutionary democrat Sun Yat-sen. The above-mentioned article reflected Sun Yat-sen's views. It clearly approved of the October Revolution and pointed at its fairness and progressive significance.

The article also compared the Chinese revolution of that time with the October Revolution in Russia. This is hardly a suitable comparison because the two revolutions had different characteristics. Nevertheless, all this obviously reflected approval of the October Revolution by Chinese revolutionaries -- the Democrats headed by Sun Yat-sen.

Dr Sun Yat-sen himself later said: Humanity sees great hope in the October Revolution. There is no other way for success in future revolutions except by copying Russia. In 1918, Sun Yat-sen sent a telegram from Shanghai expressing warm congratulations to Lenin and the Soviet Government. The telegram said: The Chinese revolutionary party expresses its high respect for the undoubtedly persistent struggle of the members of the revolutionary party in your country and wishes that the revolutionary parties of the two countries, China and Russia, join ranks and struggle together.

Because of the obstacles created by the imperialists it took a long time for the telegram to get there. Nevertheless, it ultimately reached Soviet Russia. The first Chinese journal which published an article on the October Revolution was TAIPING YANG [PACIFIC OCEAN]. An article entitled "The Armed Uprisings in Russia After the Revolution" -- meaning the February revolution -- was published in the 8th issue of the first volume of the journal which came out on 15 November 1917. A journal unknown at that time, DONG-FANG ZAZHI, in its issue published in March 1918 was the first to introduce to its readers in detail the October Revolution headed by Lenin.

The first issue of TRUD, published in March 1918, included a brief biography entitled "Lenin: Vanguard of the Socialist Revolution in Russia." The article said: China's neighbor Russia has openly and honestly initiated a social revolution for equality between the rich and the poor. Many feel frightened when social revolution is mentioned. In fact, this is a natural tendency in the world. The reasons of the inadequacy of the present society will be continuously revealed, but there is nothing unusual in this.

These journals were not Marxist, of course. They reported on the October Revolution not from the proletarian viewpoint. They did not evaluate Lenin on the basis of Marxist theory. The authors of the articles in these journals used inaccurate and unscientific terminology and concepts. Nevertheless they quite objectively and with great interest reported on the development of the October Revolution and on the Soviet Union's political program.

It is especially noteworthy that one of the participants of the Chinese Communist movement, Li Dazhao, published in 1918 a number of important articles in which he ardently glorified the October Revolution carried out under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party. In an article comparing the French with the Russian revolution, he wrote: The Russian revolution is a revolution which occurred at the beginning of the 20th century, a revolution which was carried out on the basis of the principles of socialism, a social revolution which contains bright prospects for the world revolution. The Russian revolution is not only a sharp indication of the change in the Russian people's sympathies but also in the psychology of all mankind in the 20th century. Observing the current events in Russia we can see the dawn of a new civilization in the world. We must attentively watch for news from the New Russia which is being built on the basis of freedom and humanism in order to keep pace with these new events of world importance.



In October 1918, Li Dazhao also published two articles in the NEW YOUTH journal: "The Victory of the Common People" and "The Victory of the Bolsheviks." The articles said: The October Revolution is the victory of labor, a precursor of the world revolution of the 20th century, a new dawn for mankind. Although the word "Bolshevism" was created by the Russians, its spirit is understood by all the people on earth, therefore, the victory of Bolshevism is the victory of the new spirit filling the hearts of all mankind in the 20th century. Henceforth, the triumphant banners of Bolshevism will be seen everywhere. The triumphant hymns of Bolshevism will also be heard everywhere. The bell of humanism has rung. The dawn of freedom has risen. Just wait and see how the whole world is going to be enflamed by Red banners. These were the sincere words Li Dazhao used to report on the October Revolution and glorify the victory of Bolshevism. Soon after this the journal MEIZHOU PINGLUN published the Li Dazhao article, "The New Era", in which he said he believed that China would definitely take the October Revolution path. Li Dazhao then was chief of the Beijing University library and a professor of economic sciences. He was a known scientist. Prior to this he worked as chief editor of the newspaper XIN ZHONG BAO and supervised the editing of the journal MEIZHOU PINGLUN. He commanded great authority among the public. Therefore the articles he wrote glorifying the October Revolution had a great influence in China.

Cai Yuanpei's approach to the October Revolution also warrants comment. Cai Yuanpei was a known revolutionary, a democrat and a teacher. From 1917 he was the head of Beijing University. In November 1918, on the first anniversary of the October Revolution, he made a fiery speech at a meeting in which he first promoted the slogan: Glorify Labor. This slogan reflected the sympathy of the leading Chinese intellectuals for the working masses and their new understanding of the historical role of the working class under the influence of the October Revolution. From all this we can see the significant influence the October Revolution exerted on the Chinese public and the leading intellectuals. The launching of the patriotic May 4th Movement in 1919 was a concrete manifestation and a direct consequence of this influence, a step to revolution and the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in China. As Comrade Mao Zedong correctly pointed out: The gun salvo of the October Revolution has brought to us the Marxism-Leninism. The May 4th Movement was born in response to the call of world revolution, the call of the Russian revolution, the call of Lenin. It gave an impetus to the world proletarian revolution.

Under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a truly socialist ideological trend appeared in our country. China's leaders, a representative of whom was Comrade Li Dazhao, quickly accepted the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The 16th issue of the journal MEIZHOU PINGLUN, published in April 1919, included extracts of the Chinese translation of the Communist Manifesto. In May of the same year a special issue of the NEW YOUTH journal was published. A special rubric on studying Marxism was included in the supplement of the newspaper (CHENG BAO). In July 1919 Comrade Mao Zedong published in Changsha City in Hunan Province a journal, XIANGJIANG PINGLUN, which popularized Marxism and the spirit of the October Revolution. In 1918 Comrade Li Dazhao organized a society for studying Marxism through which he united foremost intellectuals and headed their studies of Marxism in conjunction with concrete questions of the revolution in Russia. The May 4th Movement, which was born under the influence of the October Revolution, was not only an anti-imperialist and antifeudal movement but also a movement for a new culture and new ideas. Since the May 4th Movement, thanks to the initiative of a number of intellectuals who adopted communist ideas, our country not only marched forward studying science and democracy but also, more significantly, studying Marxism and the experience of the October Revolution. This movement gradually changed to Marxist propaganda from the initial propaganda of bourgeois democracy. Thanks to the development of the May 4th Movement and the dissemination of Marxism in China, conditions were created for founding the Chinese Communist Party in 1921.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS JAPAN-PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW090808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met here today with a delegation from the Japan-China Friendship Association led by Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the national headquarters of the association and member of Japan's House of Councillors.

Deng Xiaoping discussed with Tokuma Utsunomiya Sino-Japanese friendly relations and some international issues.

Also present were Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori.

DPRK BROADCASTING DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NANJING

OW061148 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] The Korean radio and television delegation headed by Yi Yong-ok, chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, arrived in Nanjing from Wuxi by train on 4 November. The delegation was accompanied by Hao Pingnan, vice minister of the Ministry of Radio and Television.

Greeting the Korean guests at the train station were Director of the Jiangsu Provincial Radio and Television Bureau (Li Mingtang), Deputy Director (Yin Liang) and deputy director of the provincial office in charge of foreign relations, (Bai Jiyuan).

After Chairman Yi Yong-ok got off the railroad car, Director (Li Mingtang) and others shook hands with him and with other Korean guests.

Han Peixin Hosts Banquet

OW081421 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Han Peixin, member of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and acting governor of Jiangsu, gave a banquet on the evening of 6 November to warmly welcome the Korean radio and television delegation led by Yi Yong-ok, member of the KWP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Broadcasting Committee.

Present at the banquet were Hao Pingnan, vice minister of radio and television; (Li Lintang), director of the Jiangsu Provincial Broadcasting Administrative Bureau; (Yi Liang), deputy director of the provincial broadcasting administrative bureau; and (Fan Xiyuan), deputy director of the Jiangsu Provincial Foreign Affairs Office.

The banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese people and the Korean people. On behalf of the provincial people's government and the people of Jiangsu, Comrade Han Peixin proposed a toast and expressed his welcome to the Korean comrades.

He said: There is a very profound friendship between the CPC and the KWP and between the Chinese people and the Korean people. President Kim Il-song's recent visit to China has further developed our unbreakable relations of friendship and cooperation. President Kim Il-song's visit to Nanjing in 1975 made an unforgettable impression on us. The present visit by the delegation led by Chairman Yi Yong-ok has made new contributions to the promotion of exchanges and cooperation between the Chinese people and the Korean people and between the Chinese radio and television workers and their Korean counterparts.

Chairman Yi Yong-ok said: I visited Nanjing 8 years ago, now I am here again. I heartily rejoice that I have seen your great achievements and the profound changes in all fields.



The great Chinese people are working selflessly to accomplish the grand objective put forward by their party's 12th national congress. By means of radio and television broadcasting, we will transmit what we have seen in China to the Korean people so that they will share your joy.

The Korean radio and television delegation arrived in Nanjing from Wuxi by train on the evening of 5 November. During their stay in Nanjing, the Korean comrades visited the Nanjing radio plant, the Yangtze River bridge and Dr. Sun Yat-sen's tomb and toured the Xuanwu Lake park. The delegation will leave Nanjing for Beijing by airplane on the morning of 7 November.

#### Minister Welcomes Group

OW090354 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The Ministry of Radio and Television held a rally this morning at the music auditorium of its broadcasting station to warmly welcome the Korean radio and television delegation headed by Chairman Yi Yong-ok. Prior to the rally, Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television; vice ministers and advisers of the ministry, as well as responsible persons of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the China International Broadcasting Station and the Central Television Station, met and had a cordial conversation with members of the delegation and Korean Ambassador Chon Myong-su.

Speaking at the rally, Wu Lengxi said that President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, visited China last month. His visit has promoted the true friendship between the parties of the two countries and between their people. In the past few years, friendly exchanges between the radio and television circles of the two countries have increased. He stressed that efforts should be made to make radio and television play their role as a modern propaganda machine in promoting the mutual understanding and militant friendship between the people of China and Korea.

He said that the visit will certainly strengthen and develop the militant friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the radio and television workers of the two countries.

Yi Yong-ok also addressed the rally. He said: We have visited Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Kunming, Suzhou, Wuxi and Nanjing. Wherever we went, we witnessed the true friendship of the Chinese people for the Korean people. We shared weal and woe with the Chinese people during our struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. Today, the Korean and Chinese people are supporting one another and closely cooperating in safeguarding independence, sovereignty and socialist construction. The traditional friendship between the people of the two countries is developing to a new level from generation to generation. Yi Yong-ok said that the Korean radio and television workers will do their best to further promote the great friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

Musical programs were performed by the Chinese broadcasting art troupe and the youth's chorus of the Central People's Broadcasting Station.

#### SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN SEOUL

OW071238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (XINHUA) -- More than one thousand students from the Koryo University of Seoul staged a demonstration today, supporting the struggle of the workers of some Seoul factories, according to a NODONG SINMUN report. The demonstrators demanded the release of the detained workers.

In the afternoon, students demonstrating on the campus of the university denounced the atrocities of the authorities and demanded that Chon Tu-hwan step down. They clashed with the police who tried to suppress them. The demonstration continued for more than one hour.

UN ENVOY BLASTS VIETNAMESE AGGRESSION IN DK

OW090128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 8 (XINHUA) -- China said today that at present the greatest obstacle to the realization of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia was the armed invasion and military occupation of Kampuchea by a foreign country.

Addressing the General Assembly on the item "question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia", Chinese Permanent Representative Liang Qing asserted: "Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea has not only violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country, but also menaced the peace and stability of Southeast Asia."

Vietnam had threatened Thailand's security not only by its frequent incursions into the Thai territory but also by causing massive exodus of refugees into that country, he continued.

Furthermore, Ling Qing added, Vietnam even engaged in naked bullies [as received] against ASEAN and China. He said one Vietnamese leader threatened to retaliate or be in confrontation with ASEAN countries for five or even twenty years if the latter continued to support Democratic Kampuchea. Vietnam also clamoured, so long as what it called "Chinese threat" was not removed, it would consider permitting the Soviet Union to set up military bases there.

"As a matter of fact," Ling Qing said, "Vietnam has long since permitted that superpower to use the military bases in Vietnam and Kampuchea. Vietnam's aggression and expansion in Indochina are closely tied to that superpower's strategy of driving southward."

Ling Qing stated: "China has always pursued a foreign policy of peace. We endorse the ASEAN proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia and support the Southeast Asian countries in strengthening their cooperation through consultations on an equal footing."

"In supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against Vietnamese aggression, China proceeds from its position of safeguarding the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and the norms of international relations, and opposing hegemonism and safeguarding peace in Asia and the whole world," he went on.

"As to what political system or what kind of government Kampuchea may choose to establish after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops," he noted, "that is entirely the internal affairs of Kampuchea and should be left to the Kampuchean people themselves to decide on."

He said: "The Chinese Government wishes to see the Kampuchea of tomorrow an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country. China does not seek any selfish interests on the question of Kampuchea, still less does it intend to include Kampuchea in its fictitious sphere of influence. China only hopes that after regaining its independence and liberation Kampuchea will maintain friendly and good-neighbourly relations with all its neighbours, including Vietnam."

Speaking on the possibility of improving relations between China and Vietnam, Ling Qing said: "There do not exist any obstacles on the Chinese side. The Chinese people cherish a traditional friendship with the Vietnamese people. We wish to maintain and develop this friendship. If only the Vietnamese authorities renounce their policies of aggression and expansion, withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea, abandon their hostility towards China, relations between China and Vietnam can be normalized in no time."

CHINA DAILY DISCUSSES VIETNAM, KAMPUCHEA

HK090058 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Nov 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Justice will Triumph"]

[Text] The advent of a new dry season in November -- the fifth since the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea in January, 1979 -- finds the aggressors on the brink of another desperate attempt to dislodge the Kampuchean resistance forces from their entrenched positions near the Thai border.

Seven full infantry divisions of invading troops have been deployed along a 800-kilometre-long front, backed by 20,000 fresh reinforcements from Vietnam and hundreds of T-54 tanks, 155 mm long-range artillery and other Soviet weapons. Meanwhile, Vietnamese detachments continue armed provocations against Thailand and China and launch harassing intrusions into the territories of these two neighbouring countries.

Like a beast at bay, the Vietnamese aggressors are getting ready for a new adventure aimed at gaining on the battlefield by brute force what they failed to attain at the United Nations by political intrigue. This new Vietnamese move, in the wake of their crushing defeat at the world organization, must be viewed as a challenge to the UN majority that upholds international justice.

UN Majority

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, attending the 37th session of the UN General Assembly for the first time as president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, was received in a manner befitting a head of state. More than 100 delegates congratulated him following his September 30 speech, reiterating Kampuchea's determination never to give up armed struggle for liberation until the invaders totally withdraw from his homeland.

On October 25, the General Assembly, by a vote of 90 to 29, rejected for the fourth time in as many years Vietnam's plan to unseat Democratic Kampuchea or leave the seat vacant. Three days later, it passed by an even larger majority -- 105 against 23 -- its fourth successive resolution demanding the withdrawal of the invading forces from Kampuchea and restoration of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny.

All this has demonstrated beyond doubt that the coalition, formed last summer with Samdech Sihanouk as president, Khieu Samphan as vice-president in charge of foreign affairs and Son Sann as prime minister, enjoys the sympathy and support of the international community. And the Heng Samrin regime is regarded as nothing more than the group of puppets it is, installed and propped up by Vietnam's armed force.

Popular Support

Perhaps more important in the long run is what is occurring inside Kampuchea itself. Hundreds of soldiers have deserted the puppet Heng Samrin army in the past months. Many, including a regimental commander, have crossed over and joined the Kampuchean National Army.

Meanwhile, the national army is receiving increasing support from the people who were for a time alienated because of past errors by Democratic Kampuchea. The army can now depend on villagers to supply them with food and information, take care of their sick and wounded and, in general, help in their guerrilla activities. Many people in the Vietnam-occupied areas have organized themselves into guerrilla units to coordinate with the national army in resistance efforts.

This new development since last year is significant. What decides the final outcome of people's warfare inevitably is the will of the people and which side they support.

I. 9 Nov 82

E 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

The road to victory of the Kampuchean people's struggle for liberation will be long and tortuous. While they must and can rely on themselves to win out, like others have done before, the world should not sit idle till aggression is defeated.

KHIEU SAMPHAN CALLS ON SIHANOUK IN BEIJING

OW080730 Beijing XINHUA in English 044 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan called on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, at the latter's residence here this morning. Later, Samdech Sihanouk gave a luncheon for Vice-President Khieu Samphan.

KHIEU SAMPHAN VIEWS UN VOTE ON DK'S SEAT

OW051640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Malai, Democratic Kampuchea, November 5 (XINHUA) -- The resolution maintaining Kampuchea's U.N. seat and calling for the pull-out of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea adopted at the 37th session of U.N. General Assembly represents a bitter loss to the Hanoi regime and a victory for all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries, said Khieu Samphan.

Receiving correspondents from XINHUA and the PEOPLE'S DAILY here yesterday, the vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, who has just returned from New York after attending the U.N. session, said that the U.N. resolution fully demonstrates the achievements of the Kampuchean people in the military, political and diplomatic fields. This, he said, is also the result of the efforts made by the delegation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

He pointed out that in the past four years, the international community entirely denied the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh regime and refused the Vietnamese proposal to leave Democratic Kampuchea's U.N. seat vacant. These were just actions of the world's people who are united in the struggle to uphold international law and to safeguard peace and stability in Asia, he said.

This was the fourth time that the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution urging the Vietnamese troops to pull out of Kampuchea. Once again, the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea was denounced.

He said the Kampuchean problem can be solved only after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from his country.

Khieu Samphan appealed to the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world to continue their support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea against Vietnamese aggression.

THAI PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT BEIJING 17 NOV

OW070820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, will pay an official visit to China, beginning November 17, at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

SOVIET GENERAL KILLED BY GUERRILLAS IN AFGHANISTAN

OW070010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 6 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan freedom fighters killed a Soviet adviser Brigadier Estenov in Kabul in the daytime of October 26, according to an AAP report today.

The incident took place on the Darul Aman Road of the capital of Afghanistan. The guerrillas laid an ambush on the car of the Soviet adviser driving from the Soviet Army headquarters to the Soviet Embassy, four kilometres away from the Afghanistan presidential palace. They first punctured the tires of his car with a silencer gun. Then, as the adviser got down the car to examine the fault, he was shot and died instantly.

The freedom fighters, according to another AAP report, recaptured Meezani area of Zabol Province on October 23 after seven days of fierce fighting with the Soviet-Karmal troops. During the fighting, the guerrillas killed 28 enemy troops, injured 80 others and destroyed two Soviet tanks.

AFGHANS SAID TO INFLICT CASUALTIES ON SOVIETS

OW051328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 5 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan mujahideen (freedom fighters) downed a Soviet gunship helicopter, destroyed eight tanks and killed 40 Soviet-Karmal troops in Kunduz Province last month, according to Agency Afghan Press (AAP) today.

Reports received here said that on Oct. 10 a fierce encounter took place near Alaf Burdi, about 2 kilometers northeast of Imam Sahib, during which the mujahideen shot down a Soviet gunship helicopter, destroyed five tanks and killed 22 Soviet-Karmal troops.

On Oct. 12, the mujahideen raided a military post in the western part of sub-division Khanabad, damaging two tanks and wiping out 18 enemy troops.

On Oct. 16 in sub-division Archi, the freedom fighters attacked a Soviet convoy near Quldan area and destroyed one tank with rocket fire.

Meanwhile, 700 unarmed Afghan civilians, mostly women, were reportedly killed by Soviet jet fighters raiding 13 villages in and around the Panjsher Valley, a stronghold of the mujahideen.

A fresh heavy fighting was reported in the valley. The Afghan mujahideen are encircling Roka area in the valley where Russian forces are stationed for military operations. The Afghan freedom fighters have inflicted heavy casualties on the Soviet forces in various encounters.



UK PRIME MINISTER BLAMES USSR FOR ARMS EXPANSION

OW071721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher put the blame on the Soviet Union for the armament expansion in the last ten years.

She said in a speech published in FIGARO-MAGAZINE today that the Soviet Union has dispatched to Afghanistan 100,000 troops and intensified its pressure on Poland.

She said: "We are all confronting the same menace and a supreme necessity to defend ourselves, despite the different political colors of governments of our European countries."

She said international stability and world peace demand more self-restraint of the Soviet Union and its responsibility.

The prime minister said: "The partners of Europe and the United States are fully aware of their identical interests in security and their political duties subject to no doubt."

Mrs. Thatcher also underlined the importance of the unity of Europe. She said: "The European Community is far from realising its potentiality. We have spent much time in solving our internal conflicts but failed to develop the community for new challenges and new opportunities."

She also said that "Britain wishes to expand political cooperations among the ten European countries so that they can appear as genuinely identical and speak with a voice of authority in international tribunals."

On the Middle East, the prime minister said that negotiations are necessary to seek genuine and long-lasting solution of the problems and the solution will have to base itself on the reciprocal recognition of the rights of both Palestinians and Israelis.

FRANCE, NORWAY TO ADOPT TOUGH USSR POLICIES

OW031748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, November 2 (XINHUA) -- France and Norway will take tough policies toward the Soviet Union on a number of world issues, French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said here today.

After his talks with visiting Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch, the French prime minister said that the two countries will adopt tough policies against the Soviets on the Poland problem and on the implementation of the resolutions of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

Mauroy said the two countries agreed that they will not change their reality of belonging to the Atlantic Alliance.

The two countries have common views on East-West relations, the prime minister added.

Referring to their bilateral economic relations, he said the two countries will develop trade and cooperation, Norway will supply natural gas to France while France will transfer technologies to Norway's petroleum industry.

The Norwegian prime minister, who had arrived here for a 24-hour visit, said after the talks that Norway hopes to purchase more arms and telecommunication equipment from France.

KUWAIT TO LOAN PRC FUNDS FOR WOOD-PRODUCT PLANT

OW081310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Kuwait, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Kuwait and China reached an agreement here today under which China will get a loan of 35 million dollars payable in 20 years at an annual interest of 2 percent to build a wood-product plant.

The agreement was signed by 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, chairman of the Board of Directors of Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and Lu Ming, Chinese ambassador to Kuwait.

The plant, to be built in Hunan Province, central China, will turn out 50,000 cubic meters of plywood and the same amount of particle board when completed in 1985. The project began this year.

HUANG HUA MEETS NEW OMANI AMBASSADOR 8 NOV

OW081645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met and had a cordial talk with 'Awad Badr ash-Shanfari, new ambassador of Oman to China, here this afternoon.

HUANG HUA MEETS NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR 8 NOV

OW081644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met and had friendly conversation here this afternoon with Abdelkarim Ghraieb, new Algerian ambassador to China.

ZAMBIAN UNIP LEADER RECEIVES WOMEN'S GROUP

OW041912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Lusaka, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), today appreciated the strengthened cooperation between Zambia and China.

While receiving the visiting Chinese women's delegation at the party headquarters, Mulemba thanked China for her support in Zambia's struggle for the winning and consolidation of its independence.

He said the UNIP would continue to work for the development of the deep friendship between the two countries and stressed that the friendship must be strengthened not only on the top but also among the people and grass-root organisations such as the women's organizations of the two countries.

Secretary Chibeska Kansasa of the Zambian Women's League gave a luncheon in honor of the Chinese delegation yesterday.

The Chinese delegation headed by Zhang Jiexun, secretary of the Secretariat of All-China Women's Federation is leaving here for Kenya this afternoon after concluding its week-long visit in this country.

POTENTIAL IN SINO-CANADIAN TRADE EXAMINED

HK080841 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Qin Benli [2953 2609 4539] and Yu Ming [0060 2494]: "Efficiency and Potential -- Third and Last in a Series of Random Notes on a Visit to Canada"]

[Text] When visiting the (Hills) Company, we had an interview which made a deep impression on us. The deputy general of the company received the "two foreign reporters." After talking for about 20 minutes, the vice president of the general office who was accompanying us directed our attention to a board on the desk of the deputy general manager, on which was written: "Excuse me, some customers are waiting for me." So we had to say goodbye. "A customer is a king and time means gold." What we experienced is a vivid footnote to this motto. It is said that such a practice is very common there so nobody will be offended.

No wonder the Canadians very often say that we Chinese seldom take the initiative in making contacts with them. As a customer, a Canadian importer complained that it was a "test" of his patience to make contacts with China's trading organizations because a great deal of time and energy was needed to do so. Some Canadian friends said that when they negotiated with representatives of China's trading organizations in Beijing, they found the Chinese representatives very cordial but once they returned to Canada, they could no longer get in touch with them. They did not receive any reply to their letters or telegrams. They could only find the people again in Beijing. They said: "It has been a longstanding problem that some Chinese export corporations do not answer letters from Canadian firms. Many Canadians find it difficult to understand this phenomenon and consider it a big obstacle to trade development."

Some of the management policies and methods of enterprises in Western countries are a direct reflection and inevitable result of socialization and internationalization in production. We can make use of them. Stressing efficiency and time saving, for example, was regarded by Marx as "the most important economic law based on collective productive forces, and even the most superb law." Socialist economy and trade should have a stronger sense of responsibility and better professional knowledge. Of course, we cannot lay blame on any particular department or any particular individual. What needs immediate reform is the management system. An irrational system will dampen people's enthusiasm in improving various links in export.

A Canadian importer said to us: "Rice is sent from China in large sacks weighing 100 jin each. How can we expect a Canadian consumer to buy one whole sack? Consequently, after rice is imported, it has to be repacked manually into smaller bags of 20 jin each. This inevitably raises the retail price of the rice. Can you use small bags for export? In so doing, China will profit by the cost of the labor involved, lower the price and increase sales. Such "trifles" can be done very easily but will produce very good results. Why is it that nothing has been done in this respect?"

This proves from another angle that structural reform can tap enormous potential in links similar to this. (Kou Wein Yi) [1379 0251 5030], executive chairman of the Sino-Canadian Trade Council, said that he has recently been informed that relevant departments in China have adopted some new measures, such as fixed time limits on making replies to foreign firms. This is a good phenomenon. In expressing his comments and hopes on Sino-Canadian trade, this noted figure in Canadian trading circles who has visited China more than 40 times said: "China has made much progress and obtained many good results in exporting foodstuffs, consumer goods and handicrafts products. Its light industry has the brightest prospects. China will make greater achievements if it strengthens its plans systematically."



In a sense, shortcomings and gaps in our work mean potential for us to tap. If we pay attention to problems exposed in responses from various trading channels, further improve our work and carry out structural reform, we will certainly realize the goal of increasing our total import and export volume to \$160 billion by the end of this century.

#### CULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR S. AMERICA

OW030931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 3 (XINHUA) -- A six-member Chinese Government cultural delegation led by Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture, left here by air today for Colombia.

China's first government cultural delegation to visit South America, it will also make a tour of Ecuador, Chile, Argentina and Venezuela. During its stay, the delegation will sign cultural agreements or cultural exchange plans, or discuss matters related to cultural exchange plans, or discuss matters related to cultural exchanges with these countries.

Before leaving, Lu Zhixian said that China hoped to gradually increase cultural ties with these and other South American countries on a people-to-people and government-to-government basis.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, and Ambassadors of Ecuador, Argentina and Venezuela to China, Gonzalo Paredes, Hector A. Subiza, and Regulo Burelli Rivas.

#### WAN LI MEETS COLOMBIAN CONSERVATIVES DELEGATION

OW131953 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINJUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met with Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, leader of the Conservative Party of Colombia and Senator, and Mrs. Gomez in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

During their friendly conversation, Vice-Premier Wan Li said: "Though the social systems of China and Colombia are different, they have similar historical experiences and are confronted with a common task. The two countries have many views in common in international affairs." He noted: "Both China and Colombia are developing countries, but there are broad prospects for cooperation between them in economic, trade, science and culture."

Present were Lai Yali, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Julio Mario Santo Domingo, Colombian ambassador to China.

The Colombian couple arrived here October 10.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY WORK AMONG PEASANTS

HK070752 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Do a Good Job of the Party's Work Among the 800 Million Peasants"]

[Text] Not long after the 12th party congress, a national conference on rural ideological and political work was convened. The conference analyzed the excellent situation in the rural areas, summed up and exchanged experiences in rural ideological and political work since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, discussed the tasks, contents and methods of rural ideological and political work in the new situation, and made concrete arrangements for rural ideological and political work this winter and next spring. This is an extremely important meeting convened by the central authorities, following the 12th party congress. It is of far-reaching significance for implementing in depth the 12th party congress spirit, developing the excellent situation in the rural areas, and proceeding to solve the strategic focal issue of agriculture. The rural party organizations at all levels must seriously implement the spirit of this meeting and strive to create a new situation in rural ideological and political work.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th party congress: "Doing a good job of party work among the 800 million peasants is an important condition for achieving the goal of modernization." The 12th party congress clearly stipulated that it is necessary to build both material and spiritual civilization when engaging in socialist modernization. For the building of the two civilizations to develop interdependently fully accords with the laws of socialist construction. Since the third plenary session the rural party organizations at all levels have seriously implemented the series of Central Committee principles and policies; in particular, they have gotten a good grasp of setting up various types of production responsibility systems, putting them on a sound basis, stabilizing and perfecting them. As a result, an excellent situation of economic prosperity and political stability and unity has emerged throughout the rural areas. In this historic change, great successes have also been gained in the party's ideological and political work in the rural areas. However, compared with the building of material civilization in the rural areas, the building of spiritual civilization there has not yet been given sufficient attention in certain places and in the work of certain leading comrades. This is shown not only in insufficiently effective ideological education in socialism and communism, in the failure to solve thoroughly the problems of ideological understanding among cadres and peasants in implementing the party's principles and policies, and in the failure to improve rural educational, scientific and cultural standards rapidly; it is also shown in the growth in some places of negative phenomena such as gambling, stealing, fighting, beating people, feudal superstitions, arranged marriages and so on. Hence, in the course of creating a new situation in agricultural development, we must pay great attention to ideological and political work in the rural areas and strive to do a good job in building spiritual civilization there, so that the 800 million peasants will further enhance awareness, gradually shake themselves out of cultural and educational backwardness, and become new peasants with ideals, morality, culture and discipline who love the country, the collective and socialism.

The targets of ideological and political work in the rural areas are the peasant masses, including the grassroots cadres. Correctly understanding the ideological and political state of the peasants in the 1980's is the precondition for doing a good job in rural ideological and political work. Overestimating or underestimating the socialist awareness of the peasants do not benefit our work. The current main tendency is that many comrades underestimate the peasants' awareness. A few comrades babble that the peasants today are "materially rich but spiritually poor," and that "they have become more selfish following the increase in their incomes." These notions are incorrect.

We should realize that, compared with the initial post-liberation period, fundamental changes have occurred among the peasants in every respect: They are producers under the socialist cooperative system, their social and economic status is closer to that of the working class, there is much greater mutual identity of interests among them, and they are more closely linked to the destiny of the socialist motherland. They have already broken through the narrow limits of small producers, and their vision is much broader. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, under the guidance of the party's line and principles, the peasants' initiative and activism have been brought into full play, and they are working all the time to create a new socialist life, continually making new contributions and undertaking new creations. The various types of production responsibility system instituted in the rural areas in recent years, and the various management forms that have emerged suited to the actual conditions were in most cases created by the peasants. The party has supported and led the peasants' socialist creative activities and adopted the method of concentration and persistence to guide the peasants to advance step by step. From positive and negative practice the peasants have felt all the more that they absolutely cannot do without party leadership, and they demand that the party have the correct line and policies and maintain their continuity; as a result of studying the 12th party congress documents, their labor enthusiasm is still greater and their affection for the party still deeper. This is the main aspect of the matter, and we must first of all affirm this. Of course, we must also soberly realize that today's peasants were yesterday's private owners, and many of them have been tainted by feudal and capitalist ideology and habits; and the anarchism and extreme individualism and other poisons spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 years of turmoil still have a certain effect on them. There are still certain negative phenomena among a few of the peasants.

For instance, they enthusiastically support the policies since the third plenary session, but fears and worries about "change" cause them to hesitate and move cautiously along the road of advancing toward affluence and even to engage in certain things that only take account of immediate interests and not of long-term ones. They work hard at production and look forward to a good life, but sometimes they only care about themselves in handling relations between the state, the collective and the individual. They believe in the power of science and technology in production, and work hard to learn and apply science, but they cannot resolutely break down feudal superstitions and bad customs and habits in matters such as birth, aging, death, marriage and so on. We must not neglect these problems that exist among some of the peasants, nor should we exaggerate them. We must certainly not, just because of these negative phenomena, deny the tremendous progress made by the peasants under party education in recent decades, nor should we lose confidence in being able to lead the peasants to continue advancing along the socialist road, and still less should we doubt the current excellent rural situation and the correctness of the rural economic policies since the third plenary session.

This winter and next spring, on the basis of studying well the documents of the 12th party congress, the rural areas throughout the country must all conduct education in three main aspects. This should be arranged first for the party members and then for the masses.

First, we must carry out education in the party's current policies, to eliminate the misunderstanding and apprehension among certain of the cadres and masses regarding the rural economic policies since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and especially on the question of the responsibility systems. We should clearly explain to them that the contract responsibility system linking remuneration to output is a new form of socialist cooperative economy and a great creation in the party's leadership of the peasants in socialist practice. They will thus believe that the whole series of principles and policies, including the contract responsibility system linking remuneration to output, will certainly not be lightly changed against the masses' wishes.

Second, we must conduct education in taking account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and help the masses to get right the relationship between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual as they advance to affluence through hard work, and correctly handle the relationship between decision-making powers and subordination to guidance by state plans.

Third, we must conduct education in communist ideals, morality, spirit and disposition, and mobilize the peasants to struggle against bad things like gambling, stealing, feudal superstitions and so on, so as to bring about a further turn for the better in party work style and social mood. It must be particularly emphasized that when conducting education, we must correctly and fully explain and clarify the relationship and distinction between the party's current policies and the communist ideal.

On the one hand the peasants should see the bright future, establish lofty ideals, stress communist beliefs, morality and disposition, and carry out their labor in the attitude of socialist people. On the other hand, they must understand that the party's current policies are policies for the low-level stage of communism, that is, the historical period of socialism, and that implementing the current policies is the concrete practice of accomplishing the communist ideal in the current stage. No matter what, the current policies cannot be shaken, nor may we do things now that can only be done in the future. We must absolutely not repeat the "leftist" errors of the past, such as blowing a wind of communism, making everything public property, instituting the egalitarian distribution system, taking away the peasants' private plots, closing down the rural trade fairs and so on.

In an important speech that Comrade Hu Yaobang made last April, he emphatically pointed out that the cause for the widespread neglect and lack of skill in doing ideological and political work lies in the fact that we have failed to satisfactorily, systematically and profoundly sum up our experience in our previous ideological and political work. In order to create a new situation in our ideological and political work in the rural areas, we should make great efforts to sum up our historical experience in doing rural ideological and political work and, on the basis of these experiences, carry forward the fine traditions, study the new situation, develop new experience and chart a new path. Our historical experiences and lessons teach us that in doing our rural ideological and political work, we should pay especially great attention to adhering to the mass line and should never forget our party's aim of serving the people wholeheartedly. We should adopt a correct attitude toward our peasants and treat them as equal to us when carrying out propaganda among them. We should persistently adopt the method of persuasion, discussion and consultation to solve the peasants' ideological problems. We should ban the adoption of any coercive means or pressure in solving ideological problems. We should combine the method of carrying out ideological work generally and publicly with that of carrying it out individually through private talks. We should do a good job of carrying out ideological education among our cadres and party members and train a large number of activists. Thus we will be able to use these cadres, party members and activists to carry out our ideological work. We should focus on solving the key ideological problem at a given period which is closely related to the actual needs and the immediate interests of the masses then and there. All malpractices of exaggeration, lying, subjectivism, dogmatism and formalism must be resolutely discarded. Furthermore, we should pay attention to combining ideological education with cultural and scientific education and to combining our ideological and political work with various kinds of cultural activities that our peasants are fond of. We should motivate the broad ranks of peasants to educate themselves by means of carrying out the activities of formulating "village regulations," establishing "civilized villages" and evaluating and selecting "five-good families." By so doing, we will spread our ideological and political work to all the hundreds of millions of households.

Doing a good job of rural ideological and political work is a task for the whole party. Our party committees at all levels must pay sufficient attention to this work. They should include this work in their routine agenda and periodically discuss it and check its progress. They should organize all youth, women, militia and other mass bodies and the cultural, educational, broadcasting, publishing, science popularization, sports and public health circles to coordinate closely and cooperate and jointly do rural ideological and political work satisfactorily. During the past few years, the party's policies have brought about many benefits to our peasants. This has greatly raised the party's prestige among the peasants and greatly strengthened the influence of the party and the socialist cause among them. Along with the improvement in our peasants' material lives, our radio and television, film shows, books and the press have entered their daily life. This creates favorable conditions for us to continue to satisfactorily do our ideological and political work in our rural areas. As long as we conscientiously and soundly do our work in accordance with the spirit of this rural ideological and political work conference, we will certainly be able to create a new situation in building spiritual civilization in our rural areas.

RENMIN RIBAO ON COMMUNISM, CPC MEMBERS

HK031538 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Communist Party Members Must Have Firm Faith"]

[Text] The 12th party congress requests that ideological education consist of communist ideals, beliefs and moral values, pointing out that the socialist character of our spiritual civilization is determined by ideological education and demanding that Communist Party members, first of all, play an exemplary role morally and ideologically. This is a solemn call made by the party to its 39 million members in the great struggle of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The great majority of our party members are good and relatively good. They have firm belief in communism and aspirations for fighting all their lives for the cause of communism by wholeheartedly serving the people and sacrificing their own interests. They have the determination to carry out the party's decisions and accomplish all tasks of all work in defiance of difficulties and in spite of all setbacks. And they have the moral attributes of maintaining close ties with the masses, listening to people's criticism with an open mind and conducting criticism and self-criticism. It is precisely the tens of millions of such Communist Party members who are, with their exemplary role, uniting and leading hundreds of millions of people to continuously push forward the cause of socialism.

However, it is no secret that there are not a few very bad Communist Party members. Answering to the name of "party members," they in fact have no conviction in communism or have wavered in their faith. A female cadre in Zhejiang Province wrote a letter to the party Central Committee, complaining about a veteran party member for his indulgence in pleasure seeking, ostentation and extravagance and his practices of accepting bribes and seeking jobs for his children through the back door. When she said to him that he had changed, this veteran party member even said: "Do you still remember a statement that 'power means happiness and lack of power means bitterness?' I think communism is a fantasy. Who knows what the future society will be? There is no need for you to be so serious."

The confession of this "Communist Party member" is greatly distressing. More's the pity that more than one or two "party members" also have the same ideas. Their words and deeds have sullied the image of our party and have produced very bad influences among the people. For this reason, it was absolutely necessary for the 12th party congress to request that all party members play an exemplary role in cultivating communist ideals, beliefs and moral values.

Looking back at our party's history, we can find a regularity of phenomena: Whenever the revolution came across great setbacks or a great turn, the weak-willed would inevitably lose confidence, cast aside beliefs and leave the party. After the failure of the great revolution in 1927, some people left the army, some absconded, some were dejected and some betrayed the revolution.



At the time when the anti-Japanese war broke out, our party set up a united front. At this time, a few of our party members thought that it was an honor for them to be officials of the KMT, so they deserted to the KMT side. After the smashing of the "gang of four," a jumble of difficulties and problems cropped up and the turnabout in our policies was great. Under such circumstances, once again some party members lost their faith in communism. If these people straightforwardly say that they would like to withdraw from the party, then things will be simple. However, the problem is that some people have already lost their faith in communism, but they are yet unwilling to lose the "benefits" which a member of a ruling party might have and they are reluctantly hanging on in the party. This has made the work of differentiating and educating party members more complicated and difficult. Those who are incorrigible and are proved by facts to have betrayed communism must be cleared out of the party. But after all, these people are not many. What we must do is to educate the wavering ones. We must help them clear up some confused ideas and wrong concepts and strengthen their faith in communism through repeated and serious study of the 12th party congress documents.

"Communism is at once a complete system of proletarian ideology and a new social system." Our party is precisely, with communist ideology as its guide, striving for the goal of building up communist society. In different periods of time, the revolutionary movement led by our party is divided into different phases according to actual situations and tasks. However, in nature they are all part of the communist movement. The long and big Chang Jiang is also divided into different big sectors, as Tongtian He, Jinsha He and Chang Jiang. The name of each sector is different, as is the situation in each sector, but all of them are an integrated part connected with each other. The long Chang Jiang zigzags, but its mighty and irresistible torrent follows eastward to the sea. With this view in mind, we must educate the vast numbers of party members not only to see the historic tasks of the present stage clearly, but also to remember the inexorable trend of social development. We must also educate them not only to be fully cognizant of all kinds of difficulties and problems awaiting them, but also firmly believe in the bright future of communism. Without the goal of communism, the Communist Party will become nothing. If a party member thinks that communism is "dim" and an "illusion," if he fails to uphold the communist ideals and beliefs, then he is no longer a Communist Party member.

In the historical period of socialism, it is necessary to carry out the principle of distribution according to work. This principle is applicable to all members of society, including Communist Party members. However, if the ideological consciousness of a Communist only stays at the level of working according to the amount distributed to him, his consciousness would lag too far behind the level that he should reach. If he believes that "the power in hand should be utilized in time or it will be invalid after the specified date," then he would lose nearly all the true qualities of a Communist. As for a Communist, the purpose of taking part in revolution is not to take a share of benefits according to his work; rather, it is, first, to put the principle of distribution according to work into effect in the entire society and then realize the communist system. Distribution according to work is a principle for distribution in a socialist society and this principle has basically come into effect. But the implementation of this principle is not yet perfect and there are still a lot of things for us to do in order to carry it through to perfection. It is for realizing communism that a party member joins the Communist Party. The principle of distribution according to work is one that must be enforced in the present stage of our socialist system, but it cannot be a substitute for our ultimate objective of realizing communism. In any event, a Communist should have a higher ideological level than the ordinary masses. He must have the communist ideology of seeking well-being for the people of China and the world and have the communist spirit of being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and being devoted to public service so as to forget his own interests. He should take a communist attitude toward work, which is manifested in serving the people heart and soul without considering his pay.

We should also note that in actual life it is quite common that the quality and quantity of people's work are difficult to measure in an accurate way. In this case, workers' consciousness is of more importance. If all our Communists can take a communist attitude toward their work, this will exert great influence over the masses and speed up the advance of our socialist cause.

As far as Communists, especially party cadres, are concerned, the faith in communism must be embodied in their deeds as well as words, must be maintained consistently in their outward behavior and inner thoughts. That is to say, their practice must tally with the theory they advocate. At present, some party members and cadres speak of communism at meetings while practicing individualism after meetings. They even encroach upon the interests of the state and the masses. In this way, how could the "communism" they advocate be convincing and attractive? Moreover, a very small number of party members and cadres cannot withstand the inroads of capitalist ideology and degenerate into betraying communism. For example, there were Wang Weijing, who practiced smuggling and arbitrage and speculation; Cheng Zhanbiao, who was eager to marry his daughter to a capitalist as a concubine; Sun Xiaoquan, who was bribed and took heaps of cultural relics, calligraphy and paintings by illegal means; and Li Zhenhua, who used his power to resell liquor at a profit. They were all "old party members" and "old cadres" and all had been in the revolution for several decades. They were not totally ignorant of the theory about communism. But they just deliberately ran against it. It is certain that they have come to a disgraceful end of being cleared out of the party. The overturned cart ahead is a warning to the carts behind. All comrades who are bent on being true communists should draw lessons from their cases.

In our party's fighting course in the past 61 years, thousands and thousands of good party members and cadres have emerged. They fight for the lofty ideal of communism all their lives. Their brilliant thoughts and achievements will shine through the ages. In order to fulfill the historical mission of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization put forward by the 12th party congress, we need more such good party members and cadres, and it is certain that more and more good party members and cadres will emerge.

#### 10TH CYL CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 4TH PLENUM

Wang Zhaoguo First Secretary

OW081714 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 4th Plenary Session of the 10th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League issued the following communique on 8 November 1982:

The 4th Plenary Session of the 10th CYL Central Committee was held in Beijing between 4 and 8 November 1982. Attending the session were 176 members and 85 alternate members of the CYL Central Committee. Thirty-three persons attended the session as observers.

The plenary session decided to convene the 11th CYL National Congress on 20 December this year.

At the plenary session, the CYL Central Committee Secretariat relayed the instructions of the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee on CYL work and on how to do a good job in convening the 11th CYL National Congress. It also reported on the preparatory work for the convocation of the 11th CYL National Congress. After earnest discussions, the session examined and approved in principle the work report of the 10th CYL Central Committee to be submitted to the 11th CYL Central Committee and the "Constitution (revised draft) of the Chinese Communist Youth League." It also unanimously agreed to submit these two documents to the 11th CYL National Congress for examination and approval.

After extended deliberation and consultations, and through a secret ballot, the session added Wang Zhaoguo [3769 0340 0948] to the CYL Central Committee and elected him a member of its Standing Committee and first secretary of the Secretariat of the youth league. This election will be submitted to the coming 11th CYL National Congress for approval. Comrade Han Ying, [former first secretary of the league], has been given another job assignment by the party Central Committee as required.

Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, delivered an important speech at the session.

Prior to the session, the Standing Committee of the CYL Central Committee held an enlarged meeting to deliberate and discuss topics for discussion at the plenary session.

The session called on the CYL organizations at all levels and all the CYL members and youths of various nationalities throughout the country to implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress conscientiously, score remarkable achievements in doing various forms of work and greet the coming 11th CYL National Congress with actual deeds.

#### Hu Qili's Address

OW090214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing. 8 Nov (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, spoke at the 4th Plenary Session of the 10th CYL Central Committee on 7 November. He urged the CYL members, the CYL cadres and the broad masses of youth throughout the country to be full of confidence and work hard to accomplish excellently the historical mission assigned them by the party and the people.

Hu Qili said: The central task of the CYL is to work in accordance with the guiding principles of our struggle put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress and in consideration of the realities of the CYL and the youth throughout the country to guide, educate, mobilize and organize the youth so that they can take part in the great struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and consciously have themselves tested and tempered, and that we can thus bring up millions of well-educated revolutionary successors who have ideals and moral sense and observe discipline.

Hu Qili said: The party Central Committee and the revolutionaries of the older generation show particular concern for the CYL and attach great importance to it. Let me cite a recent example. Since Comrade Hu Yaobang proposed that the 11th CYL National Congress be convened as scheduled in his conversation with the comrades of the CYL Central Committee on 7 October 1981, the CYL congress has become an important item on the daily agenda of the Central Secretariat, and the party Central Committee and the central leading comrades have repeatedly discussed it and issued relevant instructions.

Hu Qili said: To train generation after generation of revolutionary successors is a very pressing matter. In order to develop the communist cause forever and pass it on from generation to generation in China, we must not only have worthy middle-aged successors, it is even more important to have worthy young successors. We may say that the youth of the present generation are the key to accomplishing the motherland's four modernizations and to carrying on the communist cause.

On the situation of the present generation, Hu Qili pointed out: Judging from the majority and the general tendencies, the youth of the present generation have the courage to explore, the vigor to make progress and are full of promise. At the same time, we cannot deny that they are of the generation which tasted to the full the bitter fruit of the 10 years of domestic turmoil. Therefore, the youth of the present generation must bear with and overcome the temporary difficulties in material life, cleanse their minds of pernicious influence and take makeup lessons on modern culture and sciences at the same time in order to accomplish their historical mission.



Hu Qili said: While our party is firmly pursuing the policy of opening to the outside and the policy of enlivening the domestic economy, the youth of the present generation are facing a new historical test and tempering -- how to uphold the four cardinal principles, learn foreign advanced experience in science, technology and management, constantly enhance their own communist consciousness and immunize themselves from the corruption by capitalist thinking at the same time.

Hu Qili reviewed the work of the CYL in the past 4 years.

He said: The four years since the 10th CYL National Congress happen to be the four years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. During that period, our party and our country have achieved a historical change in the course of setting things to rights and the CYL has followed the CPC in advance amid the historical change. The CYL has gradually become active in its work focusing on the four modernizations and has made great achievements in the campaign for "vying to be shock workers in the new Long March." It has constantly deepened the education in communist morality among the youth and the children. The CYL has particularly showed its initiative in the activities to promote civility and courtesy with "five stresses and four beauties" and thus helped in building socialist spiritual civilization and in improving the standards of social conduct. It has also gradually opened up a new prospect in improving the condition of the youth's study, life recreation and rest, in building youth's and children's centers and in building the CYL organizations and the contingent of cadres. In short, the CYL has kept pace with the process of the historical change, completed in the main its task of setting things right and paved the way and opened up broad prospects for still greater development of its work.

Hu Qili said: In affirming the achievements of CYL work, it is necessary to realize that CYL work still falls short of real life requirements. A most urgent task at present is to strengthen ideological and political work that fits in with the young people's mentality, trying to cultivate friendship with all types of young people, priming their enthusiasm with patriotism and communist ideology and pointing out to them the orientation for advancement. To accomplish this, it is necessary to be good at adapting to the youth mentality and to display youthful vigor in doing youth work. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always stressed that CYL cadres should "discuss major issues, concentrate on their own professions." That is to say, while implementing party policies and principles in CYL work, we must also show concern and solve problems of study, physical labor, employment, love and marriage for the youths and enhance the CYL's fighting capacity and promote independent CYL activities while trying to solve their problems.

Hu Qili said: The 4th Plenary Session of the 10th CYL Central Committee is an important meeting for making all-round preparations for the 11th CYL Congress. A successful 11th CYL Congress will surely enable us to better mobilize and organize all CYL members and other young people of the nation to rally closely around the party Central Committee, to be vanguards in opening up new vistas for socialist modernization and to work hard for the realization of the general tasks in the new era as proposed at the 12th CPC Congress. The whole party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities of the whole nation have shown their great interest in this congress. Realizing their heavy responsibilities, comrades attending the plenary session have demonstrated a very high consciousness. Leading comrades of the central organs are quite satisfied with the work of the plenary session.

Hu Qili said: As a result of the 11th CYL Congress, a large number of young comrades will join the leading body of the CYL Central Committee, and a majority of comrades of the 10th CYL Central Committee will "graduate" from this big school and take up new posts. The change is a natural phenomenon and is good. It explains at least two things: first, the CYL has fulfilled its role as the party's reserve force and, second, the CYL has made progress in implementing the program of the four changes for cadres.

Hu Qili urged the CYL cadres to take a correct attitude toward their "job transfers." He said, as communists, they must take a correct attitude toward whatever jobs or work they are being transferred to. Being Communist Party members, our "entire lives are subjected to the party's arrangements," and we must obey the party's orders of job assignments. Even if for some individuals, their job arrangements may be unsuitable, they still must make strict demands on themselves and stand the tests.

We must have the firm conviction that the party's cause will grow and flourish, and that we can surely serve the interests of the people if we wholeheartedly devote ourselves to our work and the party.

Hu Qili said: All comrades sitting here today, whether they will continue to work in the CYL or be transferred to other work, must answer a difficult question: In this historical era when we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future, what must be done in order to write our own history well and how should we fulfill the historical mission assigned us by the party and the people?

Hu Qili stressed that we should do at least three things:

First, we must have full confidence in our party's cause and in the future of our motherland. But how do we go about establishing this firm conviction? This is a question that concerns our faith and our way of thinking. Faith means a firm belief in our party, firmly believing that it is fully capable of shouldering the historical task of leading the people in carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future and in opening up new vistas for socialist modernization. It is not a blind faith nor superstition but a scientific conclusion based on our revolutionary practice over the past 60 years or more and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This scientific belief is our foothold and foundation for building up our faith. By stressing this way of thinking, we mean that in observing and trying to grasp a situation, first, we must view it from all sides instead of from a particular angle, and secondly we must observe its development instead of focusing our attention on a particular problem. Whether or not we can quadruple our annual industrial and agricultural output in 20 years, whether or not we can fundamentally improve our party's work styles in the next 5 years, and whether or not our young people can become reliable successors to the revolutionary cause -- the answer to these questions can only be found by making an overall analysis of the situation, by studying their historical development and by comparing the domestic situation with situations abroad. Through various social phenomena we must see the essence and main trend of things, establish full confidence, follow the party's footsteps in orderly and actively fulfilling all tasks in a planned way, and propel the magnificent task of the four modernizations on a continuous course.

Second, we must display a spirit of carrying on a tenacious struggle and doing solid work. In his recent conversation with the comrades of the CYL Central Committee, a central leading comrade urged the CYL cadres to learn from the spirit of tenacious struggle displayed by the Chinese women's volleyball team. He said: "The Chinese women's volleyball team could not have been successfully trained without real efforts. One who does not display the spirit of tenacious struggle should not come (to work for the CYL)." We should regard his word as an alarm. The youth of the Qinghua University have proposed a very good slogan: "Proceed from myself now." The slogan embodies the spirit of setting strict demands on oneself and doing solid work. We surely can find nice things nearby, the light of hope in our real life will shine over us everywhere, and we will be inspired constantly by the masses' wisdom and creativeness, if we set more demands on ourselves, do hard and solid work and conduct investigations and studies by going deep into the realities of life. When we have the masses' support, we will have the strength, the ways and means and the measures and it will be easier for us to solve various problems.

Third, we must truly have the ability to undertake the four modernizations and set high standards and strict demands for ourselves to undergo a hard and thorough training in basic skills. The comrades doing CYL work should make real efforts to get near, understand and become one with the youth. They should truly know the law of youth work. The CYL cadres should scientifically learn how to do youth work well, do away with outmoded general appeals and formalistic style and methods of work and cultivate real ability to attract and guide the youth.

Hu Qili said: The CYL will have fulfilled its sacred historical duty when it accomplishes the task of uniting and educating the young generation and training and bringing up millions of revolutionary successors under the party leadership. Then, our party and the people will be at ease, and so will the revolutionaries of the older generation.

## Wang Zhaoguo's Closing Address

OW082348 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA) -- At the closing ceremony of the 4th Plenary Session of the 10th CYL Central Committee held today, Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, said: The CYL organs and cadres at all levels must work hard on the foundation that has already been built for CYL work, go all out to make the country strong, and valiantly create a new situation for doing CYL work.

Wang Zhaoguo said: To create a new situation in doing CYL work, the league's leading cadres at all levels must, first of all, be mentally prepared to dare to create a new situation, work painstakingly and diligently, press forward in the face of difficulties and courageously blaze new trails. It is necessary to display a good work style by going to basic-level units to maintain close ties with the masses and carry out work in a down-to-earth manner. Efforts must be made to strengthen investigation and study, keep abreast of new developments, do a good job in grasping typical examples, sum up experiences and strive to change, as soon as possible, the problem of CYL work failing to keep up with reality.

Wang Zhaoguo said: Working for the CYL Central Committee, I fully realize that my responsibility is extremely heavy and feel tremendous pressure. This is because the party Central Committee has shown grave concern for CYL work and pins great hope on the CYL. The broad masses of CYL members throughout the country earnestly hope that CYL work would become even more active and suited to the youths' characteristics. The CYL cadres hope that they would be able to make their contributions to the youth movement and grow and temper themselves in the course of developing this movement. The party organizations at all levels and all the people in the country demand that we do our work well in dealing with the young people and help them play an even greater role in social life and economic construction.

Our tasks are glorious and arduous. At present, we are still faced with many difficulties and problems. We need to work even harder, because we are encountering difficulties. Pressure on our young cadres is not something bad. Actually it is something good. An oil well will not produce oil without pressure, and steel will not become rolled steel without pressure. Pressure is actually a motivating force. We must courageously expose ourselves to pressure, and consciously turn pressure into a motivational force.

In his speech, Wang Zhaoguo analyzed the good foundation and conditions in doing CYL work at present. He said: I have full confidence in doing CYL work well. Just like those veteran CYL cadres, I am determined to remain loyal to the cause of the party, cherish CYL work and China's younger generation, and closely follow the steps of the party Central Committee. I am determined to study and work hard to meet the requirements set by the leading comrades at the central level for the CYL cadres, to carry forward and give full play to the good work style and good traditions of the CYL, and to make my own contributions to youth work.

Wang Zhaoguo said: Now, as the party's assistant, the CYL must thoroughly study and implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress, make vigorous preparations for the convocation of the 11th CYL National Congress, and actively take the initiative in blazing new trails for CYL work.

## Wang Zhaoguo Interview

OW081716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- China's young people should be encouraged to raise questions and solve them to help with the four modernisations, said Wang Zhaoguo, newly elected first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League, in an interview today.

The 41-year-old youth leader said he believed that China's modernisation can only be wrought through the Chinese people's own diligent labour, not by copying others, nor could it be bought with money. Young people in particular would have to be trail blazers. Their ideas would have to be tested in practice. It might be easier to go by conventions, but convention alone cannot create a new situation.

Wang Zhaoguo, who was also newly elected to the party Central Committee at the recent 12th party congress, was elected youth league secretary from numerous people recommended by grassroot levels. Both Hubei Province and the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry under which he worked recommended Wang Zhaoguo. Opinions were widely solicited among the ranks and files before the election.

Everything in China had been changing since the end of 1978. He cited as examples the responsibility system in the rural areas and the readjustment in industry. Changes posed new problems. "That is where the young people come in," he noted; "the young people should be encouraged in their creativeness, rather than be cast in the same mould."

"I have full confidence in our young people," he stated. His faith, he explained, is founded on his association with them ever since his student days. He had been a student leader all through his middle school and college years and a youth league activist among factory workers.

He noted that China now had over one million young shock brigaders. He himself had been one. He was assigned to work at the number two motorcar plant in Hubei two years after graduation from the Harbin Engineering College in 1966, and later became vice-director of the plant which had a staff of 50,000.

In the days of the "Cultural Revolution" when the label of "revisionism" threatened all who were keen on production work, Wang Zhaoguo led young workers in the factory to do their utmost in promoting production and fought back on matters of principle.

Speaking on progress of the peasant youth in recent years, he supported the responsibility system "which had a big role to play in developing and applying technology to agriculture."

College students, he said, had sharp eyes. Some who had become sceptical later recognised that as members of society, they should help improve things by their creative and diligent work, instead of carping like a bystander. Students nowadays were keen to conduct investigations into real problems during their vacations. Seeing is believing. As a result, growing numbers of students had applied to join the Communist Party and even greater numbers were studying Marxism. "They should acquire firsthand knowledge in order to judge and propose changes," he said.

He had been an engineering student and his new work demanded wider knowledge, he said, pointing to some volumes on world history, literature and English he was reading.

"Chinese youth", he said, "want to make more friends with other young people all over the world." The youth league now has friendly exchanges with 300 youth organizations throughout the world. "We want to join hands with young people around the world to struggle for world peace and a brighter and better future," he said.



LI DESHENG ON UNDERSTANDING CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK080723 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Cong Linzhong [0654 2651 0022] and Lu Nan [7627 0589]: "Li Desheng Stresses Need To Prevent Interference From 'Left' and Right at Interview With Beijing Reporters"]

[Text] Li Desheng, member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau and Commander of the Shenyang PLA units, told a group of reporters from Beijing today: In order to create a new situation in army building, it is necessary to have a correct and comprehensive understanding of the spirit of the 12th party congress and prevent interference from both "left" and right.

This group of Beijing reporters consisted of 17 people from 11 news units in Beijing, and at the invitation of the PLA General Political Department, they visited a number of outposts of border guards and coastal defence forces under the Shenyang command, covering 4,000 li on their journey which started 12 October. They arrived at Shenyang on 6 November.

Li Desheng gave the reporters a warm welcome. While receiving all the reporters, he said: The Shenyang units are going in for the study of the 12th congress documents with the emphasis on understanding the essence of the documents' spirit. In order to do so, we must have a comprehensive and correct understanding of the spirit of the 12th party congress and prevent interference from both "left" and right. At present, it is still necessary to continue to eliminate "leftist" influences.

Li Desheng said: For this reason, it is necessary to understand correctly the following relationships:

1. We should understand correctly the relationship between material civilization and spiritual civilization and continue to eliminate the influence of the fallacy that "spirit decides everything" and the "prominence must be given to politics." We should clearly realize that the building of the two civilizations are mutually conditional, and each constitutes the aim of the other.
2. We should correctly understand the relationship between strengthening communist ideological education and implementing the party's current economic policies, and continue to eliminate the influence of "egalitarianism" and "large in size and collective in nature." We should overcome the erroneous idea that the introduction of the responsibility systems in production will make the realization of communism still more distant, and clearly understand that the party's economic policies are indispensable measures leading us to a communist society.
3. We should correctly understand the relationship between the cultural and ideological aspects of spiritual civilization, continue to eliminate the erroneous idea of belittling education, science and culture and discriminating against intellectuals, and clearly understand that cultural education is an important condition for our army to revolutionize, regularize and modernize itself.

Li Desheng said: So long as we comprehensively and correctly master the essence of the 12th party congress spirit, we will surely be able to lay the ideological foundations for the creation of a new situation in our socialist construction.

ZHANG TINGFA ON SELECTING, PROMOTING CADRES

OW080947 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to JIEFANGJUN BAO reporter Liu Congli and XINHUA reporter Cai Shanwu: Zhang Tingfa, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the air force party committee, recently stated at a plenary session of the air force party committee that party committees at all levels must continue to eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideology. He said: Under the premise of upholding the political criteria, cadres with education at college or senior middle school levels and cadres who are professionally and technically competent.

He said: This is the key to creating a new situation of military modernization.

Zhang Tingfa said: Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the air force has exerted earnest efforts to eradicate "leftist" influence, implemented the policies on intellectuals and energetically encouraged the study of science and culture. Consequently, a great improvement has been made in the situation under which many cadres were old and lacked cultural knowledge. However, there is still a big gap between what has been achieved and the requirements set by the 12th CPC National Congress. We must realize that, following our country's economic, scientific and technological development, the air force's weaponry will be gradually improved. The more modernized the air force's weaponry becomes, the more it is necessary to heighten the cadres' scientific, cultural, professional and technical levels. If we do not work hard now, we will not be able to keep up with the developments in military modernization and will not be able to meet the needs in a modern warfare in the event of a war.

Zhang Tingfa stressed: The viewpoint that education is unnecessary in building a spiritual civilization is extremely wrong; and the misconception that we can manage without knowledge and education is extremely harmful. Such "leftist" influence must be further wiped out. From now on, all leading groups must pay attention to selecting and promoting those cadres whose education is up to the college or senior middle school levels and cadres who are professionally and technically competent. Leading groups at all levels must pay special attention to this task of strategic significance in accordance with the requirements set by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Zhang Tingfa continued: Utilization and promotion of cadres from now on must be based on the cadres' records of formal schooling and records of academic achievements, as well as their experiences and work achievements. Those cadres who are ethically and intellectually competent and who are educated and trainable must be given further training in schools so that the cadres with college- or middle school training will become the backbone strength in the air force. For those cadres who have not been educated and trained to do what their jobs require, we must, by organizing training units and by means of on-the-job training, improve their knowledge of political theory, professional operation, command ability and scientific and cultural knowledge. At the same time, we must, starting from the grassroots level, be strict in selecting cadres, making sure that those who are selected are qualified in terms of political thinking, professional and technical competence, education level and physical health so that we can build a good foundation for making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

#### WAN LI ADDRESSES RAILWAY CONFERENCE CLOSING

OW051738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li said today that China should speed up development of transportation and communications.

He said that the nation should especially accelerate capital railway construction and technical transformation, and improve transportation management to meet the needs of the fast developing national economy.

Addressing more than 3,300 people at the conference to commend advanced workers of the national railway that closed here today, Wan urged railway workers to act in the spirit of the 12th C.P.C. National Congress and learn from advanced workers.

"Initiatives of leading members, scientific researchers and engineering personnel should be brought into full play to bring about a big change in railways," Vice-Premier Wan said.

The Ministry of Railways today presented red silk banners and certificates respectively to 448 representatives who received the title of "national railway model worker" and 355 units, conferred the title of "national railway advanced collective."

Honored as an advanced collective, the Mao Zedong special locomotive crew has traveled more than 3.96 million kilometers without any accidents since it was organized in 1946, setting best safety record in railwaying. The locomotive crew was also recognized for efficient use of coal and oil.

Railway engineer Xu Ning, 51, who developed in 1980 a soundless, non-explosive demolition mixture that can destroy concrete structures or rocks without blasting, was cited as a model worker at the conference.

The demolition mixture has been trial-produced and widely used for pulling down buildings in crowded cities and narrow areas as well as for mining granite, expanding water conservancy projects and other capital construction projects.

In the closing speech at the 5-day conference, Chen Puru, minister of railways, urged all railway workers to learn from advanced workers and launch a socialist labor emulation drive. While speeding up construction of railways, the minister added, all workers must ensure the safety of labor and transportation and reduce accidents.

Also present at the closing session were State Councillor Yu Qiuli and Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

#### ULANHU ARTICLE ON BROADCASTING, TELEVISION

OWO21253 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Article by Ulanhu for the ZHONGGUO GUANGBO DIANSHI [CHINA RADIO AND TELEVISION] journal: "Radio and Television Programs Should Better Serve the People of All Nationalities" -- issue number not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the founding of our people's broadcasting service, the Ministry of Radio and Television and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission have decided to solicit articles on the unity of various nationalities throughout the country in order to promote the work among various nationalities, to bring about a new situation in this regard and to strengthen the unity of all nationalities. This is a major happy event, to which I extend my warm congratulations. I hope that this meaningful activity will be completely successful.

Ours is a unified multinational country with a large population. In addition to the Han nationality, our country has 55 minority nationalities with a total population of over 60 million distributed over more than 50 percent of the vast area of our country. With the development of socialist construction, tremendous developments have been made in our people's broadcasting service according to the needs of various nationalities over the past 42 years. There are now broadcasting and television stations at the seat of the central government as well as in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. A wired broadcasting network has been set up in the countryside. The Central People's Broadcasting Station and some provincial and autonomous regional broadcasting stations have started a number of minority language programs.

The broadcasting and television services have played an important role in publicizing the party's principles and policies, promoting the unity of all nationalities, strengthening the economic relations and cultural exchanges among various nationalities, encouraging the people of various nationalities to carry out socialist construction and consolidating our national defense. Now broadcasting and television programs have increasingly become an indispensable nourishment for the minds of the people of various nationalities in their daily life.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out: Unity, equality and common prosperity among the nationalities are of vital importance to the destiny of China as a multinational country.

In bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, accelerating the economic and cultural development of the areas inhabited by minority nationalities is an important part of the efforts to achieve socialist modernization in our country.

For historical reasons, the majority of our minority nationalities live in vast border areas where transport facilities are poor and economic and cultural conditions are rather backward. The task of building a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization in those border areas is more arduous than that in the interior. Therefore, they need support and assistance from the state and the interior in various aspects.

As modern effective propaganda media, broadcasting and television can directly reach thousands of distant households on a timely basis. Broadcasting and television can serve the people of various nationalities faster and more extensively than other propaganda media. Therefore, better broadcasting and television services should be provided for the people of various nationalities in order to publicize the party's nationality policy, to further conduct education on the unity of all nationalities, to increase the exchange of experiences by various nationalities in undertaking the four modernizations, to promote the economic and cultural development of the areas inhabited by minority nationalities and to build a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization. To this end, I earnestly hope that comrades on the broadcasting and television front, inspired by the guidelines of the 12th party congress and under the leadership of the party Central Committee and party committees at various levels, will further heighten their revolutionary spirit, strengthen their ranks, improve their technology and equipment and solve as soon as possible the problem of unavailability or poor quality of broadcasting and television services in some remote areas inhabited by minority nationalities. They should make their broadcasting and television programs richer and more colorful in content in order to meet the urgent needs of minority and other nationalities throughout the country as well as the requirements of the developing situation in socialist construction in the new period. This is an important and glorious task in bringing about a new situation in the broadcasting and television services.

#### REGULATIONS ON PROTECTING COMMUNICATIONS LINES

OW051443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Nov (XINHUA) -- The State Council and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently issued a document entitled "Regulations on Protecting the Lines of Telecommunications," which calls on the posts and telecommunications, railway and public security departments at all levels to act in close coordination with PLA units and under the unified leadership of local party committees and governments to mobilize the masses in a fight against acts of damage and theft of telecommunications lines and equipment so as to protect these lines and equipment in a practical way and ensure their smooth and unimpeded message transmissions.

Telecommunications lines constitute an important component part of the communications network of the state. They shoulder the task of transmitting orders of leading party, government and army organs at various levels, facilitating the control and dispatch of railway transport trains and offering domestic and international communications needed by the party, government, army and people. They have an important role to play in socialist modernization as well as in strengthening national defense.

According to the "regulations," telecommunications lines and equipment include all of the following: poles, wires and cables of the overhead transmission lines installed by the posts and telecommunications, railway and army departments; underground and submarine pipelines and cables of buried transmission lines; unmanned microwave stations and transmitter and receiver antennae of radio transmission lines, antennae for microwave and satellite communications ground stations; as well as various kinds of accessory equipment of the above transmission lines.



The "regulations" call on people's government at all levels to strengthen leadership and frequently carry out propaganda and education work concerning the protection of telecommunications lines. Telecommunications departments at all levels should improve their maintenance and management of the telecommunications lines by rigidly practicing the individual responsibility system and various kinds of relevant rules and regulations. All offices, mines, factories, PLA units, schools, rural communes and brigades along the transmission lines as well as the masses of people living nearby have the responsibility to protect the safety of the telecommunications lines in their areas.

The "regulations" prohibit any of the following: detonation or stacking of explosive or flammable articles within an area in which the safety of the telecommunications lines may be endangered; drilling, stacking of heavy and bulky articles, garbage or slag or pouring of liquids of acid, alkaline or saline content on the ground where an underground cable is buried; anchor dropping, anchor dragging, fishing or other operations that may endanger the safety of cables within the area where the presence of a cross-river cable is marked or within 2 nautical miles from either side of a marker on the sea that indicates the location of a submarine cable; erection of houses or shacks within 1 meter from either side of an underground cable; digging up of sand or earth and installation of toilets, manure pits, animal pens, methane-generating pits or any other corrosion-causing structures within 3 meters from either side of a cable; moving, damaging or climbing an electric-wire pole, its props or other equipment; and suspension from or connection to a telecommunications line of a broadcast speaker or a radio or television antenna. Every unit and every person among the masses has the right to stop any act of sabotage of a telecommunications line or any other act that endangers the safety of telecommunications line or any other act that endangers the safety of telecommunications transmissions, and to make a timely report to the local public security or telecommunications departments.

The "regulations" state that any unit or individual that has caused damage to a telecommunications line and the suspension of transmissions through the line should be held responsible for the act. This ranges from paying for the repair of the damaged line, to compensation for the economic losses incurred by the suspension of telecommunications transmissions, to undergoing investigation to affix the responsibility for the criminal act. Anyone who steals an electric wire pole, electric wires, cables or other telecommunications equipment, or endangers telecommunications safety through technical means is considered to have committed a crime. Cases of sabotage of telecommunications lines by counterrevolutionary elements or other criminals should be cracked down on in good time and dealt with in accordance with the law by the public security and judicial organs. Salvage stations handling retrieval of waste material must not purchase any telecommunications equipment sold by robbers and thieves. They should also report what they have found to the public security organs or telecommunications departments.

The "regulations" state that commendations or rewards should be given to any unit, collective or individual that has made remarkable achievements in protecting telecommunications lines, preventing damage incidents, helping in solving a case, capturing a criminal, retrieving stolen equipment or assisting in the repair of telecommunications lines.

#### FANG YI SPEAKS AT TUNGSTEN INDUSTRY MEETING

HK070308 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] The second national tungsten science and technology conference, held at the Zhuzhou hard alloy plant, concluded on the morning of 6 November after 6 days in session. Over 200 technical personnel from departments concerned in all parts of the country took part in the conference.

Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau and state councillor, attended the conference throughout, and made an important speech. Also present were provincial CPC committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong; provincial CPC committee Secretary and Governor Sun Guozhi; Vice Governor Zhou Zheng; (Ye Zhiqiang) from "department of the State Economic Commission; and metallurgical industry Vice Minister Zhou Chuandian.

The main tasks of this conference were to implement the 12th party congress spirit, review the progress of work in tungsten production over the past 1 year, sum up experiences, solve existing problems, make proper arrangements for a number of major items of work in the tungsten industry in the future, and in particular study and arrange the issue of relying on technology to advance and revive the tungsten industry.

Comrade Fang Yi pointed out in his speech: In reviving the tungsten industry, we must clearly establish the guiding ideology of relying on policies and on science and technology. We must reform the economic management system, straighten out the tungsten enterprises, formulate plans for scientific and technological development, organize efforts to make breakthroughs in science and technology, and carry out planned technical improvements in the enterprises, focussing on key points. We must take full advantage of China's superiority in tungsten resources and the excellent properties of the mineral, expand the scope of use of tungsten alloy steels, change the tungsten steel product mix, and establish a mix with Chinese characteristics.

In his speech Comrade Fang Yi commended the Zhuzhou hard alloy plant.

During the conference, Comrade Fang Yi and the representatives inspected scientific research and production sites in the Zhuzhou hard alloy plant, the Zhuzhou metallurgical plant and other units, and listened to reports given by the representatives.

#### FANG YI MEETS HUNAN CALLIGRAPHISTS 7 NOV

HK090059 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] On the morning of 7 November, Political Bureau member and State Councillor Fang Yi, accompanied by Comrades Sun Guozhi and Zhou Zheng, met well-known Hunan calligraphists (Chen Baiyi), (Zhou Zhaoyi), (Yang Yingxiu) and (Li Li) in the provincial museum. Comrade Fang Yi urged them to make positive contributions in striving to tap China's cultural heritage and enrich the people's cultural life. In conclusion, they viewed historic calligraphy works and Hunan fine art works.

#### ZHU MUZHI TALKS TO CADRES ON CPC DOCUMENTS

OW081018 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA) -- To create a new situation in cultural work it is necessary first to create a new situation in thinking. On this understanding, the Ministry of Culture has assembled, by groups, leading comrades at the ministry and bureau levels and of units directly under the ministry to conscientiously study documents of the 12th party congress, increase their understanding of the essence of the documents and unify their thinking on the line, principles and policies of the 12th party congress.

The Ministry of Culture adopted the method of releasing leading cadres from their regular work so that they could be the first to be trained by rotation. The first two rotational training classes have been run for leading cadres at the ministry and bureau levels and units directly under the ministry, each lasting 11 days, and more than 200 people have been trained. The minister and vice ministers personally presided over the two training classes, eating, living and studying together with the trainees. The study has produced fairly good results.

At a training class meeting, Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi said: The party calls for efforts to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. A new situation should be brought about in cultural work too, for only in this way can we make greater contributions to accomplishing the party's general task in the new historical period. For this reason our thinking cannot remain what it was in the past.

Now is not the period when the "gang of four" was just overthrown, not the period between the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the convocation of the 12th party congress, but a period after the 12th party congress to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Our thinking must keep abreast of the new situation and tasks, and new thinking has to come from studying the documents of the 12th party congress.

He stressed that it is necessary to achieve unity in thinking through the study and really identify ourselves politically with the party Central Committee. He said that many comrades feel that it is difficult to work in cultural departments. If we can achieve unity in understanding and thinking, can anything be difficult to do?

According to the party Central Committee's circular, the two rotational training classes run by the Ministry of Culture are only the first stage of study, which emphasizes grasping the essence of the 12th party congress documents. The ministry leadership has decided that the leading cadres who have attended the classes should, after returning to their posts, organize and direct studies of cadres and party members in their own departments. It is necessary to spend some time to enable all comrades at each level who can take part in study to attend study classes by stages and groups. At the same time, it is necessary to earnestly conduct investigations, gather materials and prepare for attending the second stage of study so that in the course of study the comrades can really keep closely in touch with reality, solve the question of how to implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress in cultural work and lay the groundwork for creating a new situation in cultural work. The second stage of study will also be conducted in a concentrated way.

#### AFP SOURCE CONFIRMS TRIAL OF RED GUARD 'GENERALS'

OW061424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1408 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, Nov 6 (AFP) -- The five major leaders of the Red Guards in Beijing during the Cultural Revolution are on trial in the Chinese capital, a Chinese source confirmed today. The five were two women, Nie Yuanzi and Tan Hulan, and three men, Kuai Dafu, Wang Dabin and Han Aijing, the source, who asked to remain anonymous, reported. But he refused to indicate where the trial was taking place or what sentences the five could face.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry's Information Department has issued no response so far to a first report on the trial which appeared recently in the pro-communist Hong Kong newspaper TA KUNG PAO.

The paper said a sixth supporter of the "gang of four", led by Chairman Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing, was also being tried. He was named as Shi Qun, a former soldier of Unit 8341, Mao's personal bodyguard corps until his death in September 1976.

The five "Red Guard generals" were arrested in April 1978, more than a year after the fall of the radical gang of four; they have been detained ever since.

GUANGDONG OFFICIAL MEETS HONG KONG DELEGATION

HK030420 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1451 GMT 4 Nov 82

["Guangdong Provincial Vice Governor Zeng Dingshi meets Hong Kong Trade Development Council Delegation" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 4 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Guangdong Provincial Vice Governor Zeng Dingshi tonight met with a delegation from the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (TDC) led by Y.K. Kan, at Dongfang guesthouse. Zeng Dingshi told the delegation: The industrial and agricultural situation in Guangdong this year has been gratifying: We have reaped a bumper agricultural harvest; both grain output and sugarcane output have topped their highest levels in history; and our total industrial output value has increased by about 8 percent compared with last year. These are foundations for developing trade cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong and between Guangdong and Macao. From now on we must further promote our bilateral friendly cooperation.

On the evening of that day, the Guangdong branch of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade gave a welcome banquet in honor of the delegation.

The Hong Kong TDC delegation arrived in Guangzhou today after concluding its visits to Beijing and Shanghai. Tomorrow the parties concerned in Guangdong Province will exchange views on Guangdong-Hong Kong and Guangdong-Macao trade relations with Y.K. Kan and his entourage.

Trade Discussed

HK060906 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1344 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Report: "Hong Kong Trade Development Council Delegation and Guangdong Foreign Trade Bureau Hold Talks"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 5 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Today a visiting delegation of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council held talks, respectively, with the foreign trade bureau of Guangdong Province, South China Sea Oil Foreign Trade General Company, commission of economic relations with foreign countries of Guangdong Province. They talked about the development of trade and cooperation in investment between Guangdong Province and Hong Kong.

Wei Nanjin, deputy director of the provincial commission on economic relations with foreign countries, said: Our key projects which need foreign capital include agriculture, energy, communications, education and so forth. In light of the characteristics of Guangdong Province, priority will be given to housebuilding, electronics, plastics, planting undertakings and poultry. We are going to publish a guide for investments in Guangdong to serve investors. He particularly mentioned that Hainan Island welcomes foreign investments.

Ye Xiuqing, general manager of the Investment and Trust Company, told members of the delegation: In recent years, Guangdong has made fast progress in joint-venture projects with foreign businessmen and good results have been achieved in this respect. However, there is room for improvement in the work. For instance, problems such as economic legislation and other problems remain to be solved.

Yuet-Keung Kan, head of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council delegation, pointed out: We cherish special and affectionate feelings for Guangdong Province. Developing trade is the common desire of both sides.

The Hong Kong Trade Development Council delegation invited the commission on economic relations with foreign countries to inspect Hong Kong and Director Feng Xueyan has accepted the invitation.



This morning the delegation visited the Guangzhou autumn export trade fair. Wang Pingqing, minister of the Ministry for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and Foreign Trade, briefed the delegation on the development of the trade fairs. On 6 November the delegation will visit the Shenzhen special economic zone and end its trip to China there. The delegation will leave China via Wenzhou.

#### HENAN'S LIU JIE SEES PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

OW061433 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0230 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- After a recent inspection of the rural areas, Liu Jie, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, held that Henan Province still has much potential for developing production. He expressed much confidence in implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and in creating a new situation of socialist construction in Henan's rural areas.

Throughout his inspection tour, Liu Jie publicized the party congress' guidelines among the cadres and masses. He also exchanged views with and listened to the opinions of the prefectural and county leaders, grassroots cadres, scientific and technological personnel, commune members and store salesclerks on how to create a new situation of socialist construction in Henan's rural areas.

When Liu Jie learned that some comrades of the Xinxiang Prefectural CPC Committee do not have much confidence in creating a new situation, he said: They lack confidence because they do not understand what the masses are thinking and doing. They should go among the masses and see things for themselves.

Seeing the lush windbreaks in Boai County and the dense woods along the banks of the Huang He in Yuanyang County, Liu Jie said that Henan Province has great potential in developing forestry.

Liu Jie also said that the Henan Province has a bright prospect for developing the processing industry for agricultural and sideline products. He said: Henan produces some 20 billion jin of wheat straws annually. If a quarter of them are used for paper making and the same amount for making cardboard boxes, a total output value of over 900 million yuan would be produced. However, less than 600 million jin of wheat straws are currently used by the province's over 1,000 commune-and brigade-run papermaking plants.

#### ZHENGZHOU, ANYANG COURTS ISSUE SENTENCES

HK050440 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The Anyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court, the Anyang County People's Court and the Zhengzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court opened court sessions in Anyang and Zhengzhou on 25 and 26 October and 2 and 3 November, respectively, to conduct public trials in the case of the illegal sale of cars by the Anyang suburban district material supply center and the (Zaozhuang) Commune material supply center in Anyang County. The criminal, car magnate (Chen Xihai), responsible person of the former Anyang Suburban District Material Supply Center was, according to law, condemned to life imprisonment and divested of his political rights for the rest of his life. His illicit money, bribes and one of his residences were confiscated. As the important economic supporter of the criminal (Chen Xihai), an accomplice, (Geng Zhenghua), former vice president of the Henan Agricultural Bank, encouraged, engaged in and subsidized speculation and profiteering activities and accepted bribes. Found guilty, he was sentenced by law to 3 years imprisonment and all his illicit money and bribes were confiscated. Criminal (Tao Zhenshan), purchasing agent of the former (Gaozhuang) Commune material supply center of Anyang County, was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, and all his bribes and three houses were confiscated according to law. The accomplice (Chen Junyi), former party branch secretary and manager of the Zhengzhou Friendship Guesthouse, subsidized and backed criminal (Chen Xihai) to carry out speculation and profiteering by various means.



He provided funds totaling at least 52,500 yuan to (Chen) on two occasions without authorization, willingly played the role of the director of the logistics service department and liaison officer of (Chen) and, in addition, accepted bribes. Since all these activities already constituted a crime, he was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and all his bribes were confiscated. The other six accomplices were also sentenced to imprisonment, and their bribes were confiscated.

Both the Anyang Suburban district material supply center and the (Gaozhuang) Commune material supply center of Anyang County were illegally established without the approval of the industrial and commercial departments concerned. In establishing these two material supply centers under the pretext of helping the communes and brigades in the suburban district to realize mechanization in transportation and to develop commune- and brigade-run enterprises, their founders violated state regulations governing financial control, state regulations governing industrial and commercial administration and the regulations governing the unified distribution and administration of the first and second categories of mechanical and electrical products. By making use of personal relationships, they illegally reproduced official seals, opened bank accounts and operated the material supply centers without licenses. They actively engaged in speculation and profiteering by means of buying long and selling short, reselling goods at a profit, concluding a sale before replenishing their stock, collecting advance payments for goods, fixing different prices for a single piece of goods and so on. From January 1980 to March 1981, the two material supply centers resold 192 cars and tractors of different makes and their total turnover amounted to 15.34 million yuan. Thus they illegally made a staggering profit of at least 1.21 million yuan, including the profit they made in reselling other materials.

In these transactions, criminal (Chen Xihai) gained 52,400 yuan by practicing corruption, taking bribes, privately dividing profits and embezzling funds. He confessed his guilt before the court. Criminal (Tao Zhenshan) obtained on one occasion a so-called bonus, in fact ill-gotten profit, which totaled at least 17,000 yuan. In addition, (Tao) privately drew public funds totaling at least 9,000 yuan from other units and was in arrears with his payment for 11 years. The court considered this case a crime of corruption. In their speculation and profiteering activities, criminals (Chen) and (Tao) also offered bribes, including television sets, radio-recorders, sewing machines, cameras, bicycles, watches and so on, to a small number of state officials and even to responsible cadres of the units concerned, attempting to make them their economic supporters and political backers. Their bribes totaled at least 24,000 yuan within a short period of 1 year and 7 months.

It was under the encouragement and direct participation of some principal responsible people of the Anyang Suburban District CPC Committee and the Anyang County (Gaozhuang) Commune CPC Committee that these two material supply centers in the Anyang area promoted their speculation and profiteering activities. When holding the post of Anyang Suburban District CPC Committee secretary, (Yao Guangyu) and (Wang Shulin) supported (Chen Xihai) in his speculation and profiteering activities and thus obtained profits. Found guilty, (Yao Guangyu) was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and 3 years' probation; and (Wang Shulin) was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and 2 years' probation. (Li Fulin), former district CPC committee deputy secretary, encouraged and engaged in speculation and profiteering activities in collaboration with criminal (Chen Xihai), and thus gained profits. Found guilty, he was sentenced to 1 year in prison. (Zhao Shouzhong), former responsible person of the material supply section of the Anyang Suburban District Industrial and Communications Department, actively engaged in speculation and profiteering activities and thus gained profits. Found guilty, he was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment. (Zhou Cunli), former CPC committee secretary, and (Zhu Jinrong), former administrative committee deputy director of the (Gaozhuang) Commune of Anyang County, encouraged and engaged in speculation and profiteering activities in collaboration with (Tao Zhenshan). Found guilty, (Zhou Cunli) was sentenced to 1 year in prison and 2 years' probation and (Zhu Jinrong) was sentenced to 1 year in prison. Some other people, including (Li Hai), (Tao Yong) and (Qian Shihai) of the (Gaozhuang) Commune of Anyang County, were exempted from prosecution since they, although having committed minor crimes, sincerely confessed their guilt and promptly returned the money they had received as bribes. The broad masses of people applauded the verdicts given to the above 10 criminals.

## Station Commentary

HK050923 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Henan station commentary: "A Shocking Case and a Profound Enlightenment"]

[Text] The 10 criminals including (Chen Xihai), (Geng Zhenghua), (Tao Zhenshan), (Chen Junyi) and so on who were involved in the case of the illegal sale of cars in Anyang have been penalized by the law. They really deserve the punishment.

This important case involved more than 130 organs and plants of 15 provinces and municipalities and caused the state to suffer serious economic losses. The criminals (Chen Xihai) and (Tao Zhenshan) are merely two nobodies who stopped at nothing in doing evil. How could they have such a remarkable ability?

As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress, apart from the lawless people in our society, a handful of degenerated elements within our party, government and army who have been corroded by capitalist ideology are also engaged in criminal activities. Involved in this particular case were 97 state cadres and 43 party members, some of whom violated the discipline of the party and the government and some of whom offended the law of the state. Failing to resist the bourgeoisie's attack with sugarcoated bullets in the new historical period, these party members and cadres have become so terribly degenerate that it is really shocking and calls for deep thought.

A small leak can sink a great ship. The fall into decadence of a handful of cadres always starts from their negligence of trivial matters. This is a really profound lesson. A great deal of facts have shown that lawless people in our society, in order to secure personal gain, always try every means to cater to degenerate cadres' likes and tempt them with money and material interest. In publicizing his ideas, the criminal (Chen Xihai) said: Money can get you anywhere and food and drink are the cure-all. It is not surprising that the weak-willed people in our ranks can always be conquered by sugarcoated bullets. And once their spiritual defense line is broken, they will be completely overwhelmed.

An electric shaver or a few pots of flowers can make those who seek petty advantages ignore and forget the party's principles and the people's interests. The gift of a television set can turn some cadres blind and make them respond to every criminal plea regardless of the law and regulations of the state. From hankering after personal gain, (Geng Zhenghua), former vice president of the Henan branch of the Agricultural Bank, a veteran cadre who joined the party in 1939, degenerated into a lawless man. As a public servant, every state cadre and every party member should carry forward our fine revolutionary tradition, wholeheartedly serve the people, cherish the honor of his title, preserve his virtue and take the lead in observing discipline and abiding by the law. We must build up a strong defense line against corrosion and withstand all temptation.

As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress, we can never regard these activities merely as everyday crimes and everyday antisocial behavior. They are actually the important reflection of the class struggle under new historical conditions as our country carries out the policy of opening the door to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home. Our party members and cadres, in particular responsible cadres, must make a sober reckoning of and take a firm attitude toward this situation, correct some people's distortion of the policy of relaxing restrictions and, especially, be on guard against those criminals who deliberately undermine the party's policy and brazenly engage in speculation and profiteering activities. We must resolutely stop all illegal activities of sabotaging the socialist economy under the name of enlivening the economy and seeking profit for the collective. We must overcome bureaucracy and selfish departmentalism, conscientiously resist the corrosion of the bourgeoisie's ideology of liberalization and be on the alert against the attack of sugarcoated bullets.

From this case, we must also clearly see that in order to curb serious criminal activities from sabotaging the socialist economy, we must put the stress on investigating and handling those major economic criminal cases involving state officials and responsible cadres. In dealing blows at criminal activities in the economic field, we must strictly implement the policy, correctly carry out the principle of integration of punishment and education and seriously penalize by law a handful of state officials, high-ranking or low-ranking, senior or junior, powerful or powerless, who have engaged in severe criminal activities. We must also properly deal with those who have committed ordinary economic mistakes. However, we should differentiate between the former and the latter. For the latter, we must emphasize the role of education. Only in this way can we attain our aim by punishing one to warn a hundred, deal blows at a small bunch of criminals to educate the majority, redeem our cadres, purify the contingent of cadres and maintain the proper function of our party organs. Only in this way can we attain the goal of preventing and eliminating crimes. This is an essential principle of the socialist legal system as well as an important guarantee for upholding the socialist road. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee, we must enhance our understanding, take a firm stand and unswervingly carry through to the end the struggle of dealing blows at the serious criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural fields.

#### HENAN RADIO COMMENTARY ON RECENT PLA EXERCISE

HK040301 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Station Commentary: "Like the PLA, Create a New Situation"]

[Excerpts] A recent PLA exercise was precisely held under the encouragement of the 12th party congress spirit. In order to reach their predicted aim, the commanders and fighters seriously studied the 12th party congress spirit and Comrade Mao Zedong's military thought. In light of the characteristics of modern war, they improved their training and set themselves strict goals, with the result that the unit achieved great improvements in political quality, command techniques and tactics and technology. This exercise was not only a great review of this unit's achievements in strengthening army building since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping presided over the work of the Central Military Commission; it was also a grand oath taking for responding to the call of the 12th party congress and creating a new situation in training for preparedness against war.

To learn from the PLA is a good tradition. In learning from the PLA, we must cherish the PLA still more and further promote the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents. We must also deal with our work, production and study with the lofty patriotism, outstanding technical skills and fine morality displayed by the PLA commanders and fighters. With the 12th party congress spirit as our motive force, we must work well at our posts, brace our spirits, forge ahead and unswervingly strive for still greater achievements and be full of confidence in creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

#### HUBEI PROVINCIAL LEADERS ATTEND AWARD RALLY

HK011514 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Summary] This morning the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district held a rally in the Hongshan Hall, Wuchang, to award the honorable title of "a model in loving the country and supporting the army," to (Liu Yunkui). Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Wuhan PLA units, the air force of the Wuhan PLA units and the provincial military district, including Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen, Li Wei, Ren Rong, (Xiong Gudan) and (Li Weihua), attended the rally. Responsible comrades of relevant departments at the provincial level, industrial and agricultural departments, CYL and Women's Federations, representatives from various circles and PLA commanders and fighters, totaling some 1,700 people, also attended.



At 0830 provincial CPC committee Secretary Li Wei announced the opening of the rally. Vice Governor (Wang Lijun) read the decision of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district on awarding the honorable title of "a model in loving the country and supporting the army" to Comrade (Liu Yunkui). Subsequently, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government and the provincial military district, including Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizen and (Li Weihua), awarded prizes to (Liu Yunkui). Leading comrades of the PLA units to which his eldest son and second son belonged before their deaths and of the PLA unit to which his fourth son now belongs presented silk banners and gifts to (Liu Yunkui) and his wife.

Huang Zhizhen, provincial CPC committee secretary and acting governor, spoke at the rally, calling on the whole province to learn from (Liu Yunkui) and to further strengthen the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of PLA personnel. Ren Rong, deputy political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units, and (Li Weihua), political commissar of the provincial military district, also spoke, unanimously declaring that they would learn from (Liu Yunkui), carry forward the glorious traditions of the army, do well in supporting the government and cherishing the people and vigorously take part in socialist construction.

Responsible comrades of the provincial civil affairs bureau and the political department of the provincial military district read the congratulatory messages from the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the State Council and the PLA General Political Department. A responsible comrade of the political department of the air force of the Wuhan PLA units delivered a congratulatory speech at the rally. (Liu Yunkui) also spoke. Jiao Dexiu, director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, read the circular of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and the political department of the Hubei Provincial Military District of learning from (Liu Yunkui).

#### HUNAN TRIES, SENTENCES JIANG QING FOLLOWERS

HK080329 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the Changsha Municipal Intermediate People's Court recently held a public trial, according to law, of the main Hunan criminal followers of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, Tang Zhongfu, Hu Yong, Ye Weidong and (Zhang Hou). Tang Zhongfu was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 3 years; Hu Yong was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 3 years; Ye Weidong was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 3 years; and (Zhang Hou) was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 2 years.

After the special tribunal of the Supreme People's Court had delivered its judgment on the 10 main culprits in the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, the Hunan Provincial and Changsha Municipal Public Security Departments organized personnel specifically to investigate and prepare the case against the chief criminals of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Hunan, Tang Zhongfu, Yu Yong, Ye Weidong and (Zhang Hou). The evidence was then sent to the provincial and municipal people's procuratorates for examination. The procuratorates determined that the facts of the crimes of the four main criminals was clear and the evidence against them ironclad and ample and that they should face criminal charges according to law. Prosecution proceedings were then sent to the provincial higher people's court and municipal intermediate people's court. The provincial higher people's court handed over the accused Tang Zhongfu, Hu Yong and Ye Weidong to be dealt with by the municipal intermediate people's court, which also accepted the municipal procuratorate's prosecution of the accused (Zhang Hou). The court organized 4 collegiate benches and held 17 public hearings. The four criminals were publicly tried by the different collegiate benches.

During the cross-examinations, the collegiate benches produced volumes of written and material evidence and listened to evidence of witnesses concerned. A number of victims and dependents of victims also gave evidence in prosecution.

Volumes of evidence showed: Tang Zhongfu, Hu Yong, Ye Weidong and (Zhang Hou) actively followed the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and committed serious crimes in plotting to overthrow the government and usurp party and government leadership in Hunan. They had violated criminal law and were given the above-mentioned sentences.

However, the accused Hu Yong and Ye Weidong refused to accept the sentences and appealed to the provincial higher people's court. The provincial higher people's court carried out an all-round investigation of the facts and the application of law in the cases and the sentences. The court held: The facts of the crimes and determined are clear, the evidence is certain, the verdict accurate and the sentences appropriate. The legal procedures have been followed. The court rejected the appeal and upheld the original judgment.

The accused Tang Zhongfu appealed on the issue of whether the time he had spent laboring under the supervision of the masses was counted in his sentence. The provincial higher people's court rejected this appeal.

The written judgment of the municipal intermediate people's court and the written ruling of the provincial higher people's court expound in detail on how the accused Tang Zhongfu, Hu Yong, Ye Weidong and (Zhang Hou) seized the chance of the 10 years' turmoil of the Great Cultural Revolution to actively follow the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, create counterrevolutionary public opinion, lay false charges against leading party, government and army cadres in the province, plot to usurp party and government leadership in the province and attempt in vain to overthrow the regime of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system.

After their arrest, the accused Tang Zhongfu and (Zhang Hou) confessed their crimes and showed signs of repentance. However, the accused Hu Yong and Ye Weidong refused to admit their crimes in the face of ironclad evidence. The provincial and municipal people's court sentenced the accused according to the facts, nature and seriousness of their crimes, the degree of harm they did to society and their attitude in admitting their crimes.

After this news became known, the masses happily applauded and expressed resolute support for the stern court sentences. The 8 November HUNAN RIBAO carries a commentator's article on the affair, entitled "The People's Victory, the Triumph of the Legal System."

#### BRIEFS

HENAN POPULARIZING SCIENCE FORUM -- From 23 to 26 October, the Henan Science Association held a provincial forum in Zhengzhou for popularizing scientific knowledge in municipalities and promoting scientific research in plants and mines. Responsible comrades of the science association and some plants and mines of various prefectures and municipalities totaling over 80 persons attending the forum. The attendants exchanged experiences, realized the importance of popularizing science, discussed the principle of developing science and technology in urban plants and mines and set up the general guiding principles for popularizing scientific knowledge in municipalities. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82 HK]

HUBEI SUBSIDIZES URBAN LIVELIHOOD -- According to statistics, in the 3-year period ending in 1981, the Hubei provincial authorities appropriated 2.94 billion yuan to subsidize urban residents' livelihood. In the year of 1981 alone, the figure amounted to 1.14 billion yuan, or 30.7 percent of the total wage income of workers throughout the province. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82 HK]



GUIZHOU'S CHI BIQING JOINS CLEANUP DRIVE

HK070345 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Summary] Leaders of the party, government and army in Guizhou went on the streets of Guiyang this morning to help in the cleanup drive. Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Chi Biqing and Governor Su Gang took part in this activity. Provincial military district Political Commissar He Ming helped in cleaning the railroad station square.

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK070327 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Summary] The 17th meeting of the 5th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Chengdu on 6 November. The meeting discussed and examined a report by the committee's general office on the study of the draft revision of the constitution in the province, draft provisional regulations for investigating and handling speculation cases and draft regulations for protecting cultural relics.

Chairman Du Xinyuan spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He urged everyone to study the 12th party congress documents and thoroughly grasp their basic spirit. Vice Chairman Liu Ziyi presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairmen Li Linzhi, Zhang Xiushu, Li Zhongyi, Ma Shitu and Liu Yunbo.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG AT DOCUMENTS STUDY CLASS

HK070624 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Summary] The Xizang Regional CPC Committee's first study class on the 12th party congress documents opened in Lhasa on 5 November. The class, attended by 68 cadres at and above county-level, will last 28 days. Responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee Yin Fatang, Yang Zongxin, (Tao Xu) and (Xia Chuan) attended the opening ceremony.

(Li Weilun), deputy head of the class leadership group and deputy director of the regional CPC committee propaganda department, made the opening speech. He said: "This study class will seriously study the 12th party congress documents. Taking Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as the general guiding ideology, it will focus on studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the new party constitution. In connection with their state of mind, the participants will conduct comradely discussion and argument, together with the necessary criticism and self-criticism, and thus strive to correctly understand and grasp the basic spirit of the documents, enhance understanding, brace their spirits, strengthen party spirit, improve work style, unify their thinking with the program, policies and principles laid down by the 12th party congress, contribute to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and make the necessary ideological preparations for the work conference that the regional CPC committee is about to convene.

(Xia Chuan), member of the regional CPC committee standing committee who is in charge of propaganda work, also spoke on the aims and methods of study. He said: "It is necessary to focus on solving the problems of understanding and confidence regarding quadrupling the total annual output value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of the century and achieving 3 fundamental turns for the better in the next 5 years."

Regional CPC committee First Secretary Yin Fatang also spoke. He said: "In studying the 12th party congress documents, it is first necessary to appreciate their spirit. On this basis, problems should be solved in connection with reality. Only by closely linking these two aspects can study of the documents be carried out in depth."

YUNNAN RADIO RELATES CASE OF LIU YINNONG

HK010331 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Oct 82

["Sidelights" by station reporters on the trial of Liu Yinnong: "Liu Yinnong in the Dock"]

[Excerpts] The shocking so-called case of the special agent Zhao Jianmin, concocted by Kang Sheng, Huang Zhaoqi and Liu Yinnong, was one of the great crimes committed by Liu Yinnong. They vigorously grabbed so-called "Zhao Jianmin and his ilk," thus stirring up sinister winds everywhere and fabricating a large number of miscarriages of justice, 13,162 in Kunming alone. Of these, 1,743 people were persecuted to death and 9,661 were crippled through beating. Comrade Zhao Jianmin was imprisoned for as long as 8 years.

There is no numbering the towering crimes committed by the Liu Yinnong. The court investigation showed that during the 10 years of turmoil, Liu Yinnong consistently followed the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and engaged in conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. Liu Yinnong did whatever his masters said. A henchman of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Qinghua University incited him, saying: We must seize power for the second time from those in the party who are still following the capitalist road. We must bring about qualitative change and a flying leap in the leadership groups at all levels, from the central down to the local authorities. Liu Yinnong also wildly clamored that, from the central to the local levels, the leading party, government and army cadres were the most reactionary bunch and that violence must be used against the bourgeoisie in the party.

In 1974 and 1976, when the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique speeded up their pace of usurping party and state power, Liu Yinnong, Huang Zhaoqi and company also stepped up their power-seizing conspiracies in Yunnan. They organized a factional secret command organ headed by Huang Zhaoqi and Liu Yinnong, created counterrevolutionary public opinion in a big way and viciously attacked Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Liu Yinnong slandered Comrade Wang Bicheng as the general representative of reversal of verdicts in Yunnan and the vanguard of the restoration forces. He attacked the provincial and municipal CPC committee leaders as a returning legion and restorationist fanatics, openly proposed that the provincial and municipal CPC committees be reorganized, shouted that the leadership groups of many party committees must be paralyzed, and instituted a principle of "promoting, supplementing, admitting and transferring," by which he supplemented leadership groups at all levels with so-called "new-born forces."

Apart from this, they also openly clamored for "breaking open the jails to find the leftists," stormed the organs of dictatorship and forced the provincial and municipal CPC committees to release detained criminals.

After the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique had been smashed, Liu Yinnong partnered Huang Zhaoqi and others in plotting an armed rebellion in a vain attempt to force a final trial of strength with the people.

The court investigated these serious crimes of Liu Yinnong and others. The presiding judge, (Li Shanghua), asked: Liu Yinnong, in October 1976 when you heard that the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique had been smashed, how did you go about plotting an armed rebellion? Liu Yinnong replied: On the evening of 13 October I, Huang Zhaoqi and others gathered at my home to analyze the situation. We held that if matters really went so far, we should go up to the mountains to fight a guerrilla war. The rebels are strong in Yunnan, which is also a good place for guerrillas.

Let us see how Liu Yinnong and Huang Zhaoqi made their plans. The time: The evening of 13 October 1976; the place: Liu Yinnong's bedroom; those present: Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong, (Tu Xiaolei), (Xi Baoxing) and (Zhang Kuilin). According to Liu Yinnong's testimony, they learned that evening that the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique had been grabbed. This news came like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. They began busily plotting armed rebellion. Huang Zhaoqi, the commander of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques' conspiratorial activities in Yunnan, incited his confederates to make full ideological preparations and undergo severe trials since they might be arrested or jailed. He viciously attacked the Central Committee's smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique as a rightist coup. Huang Zhaoqi and company plotted a counterrevolutionary armed rebellion.

The court trial proved that after making plans, Liu Yinnong, Huang Zhaoqi and company had decided to make contact with Shanghai; the moment there was action in Shanghai they would muster their forces for action themselves. The trial also proved that in plotting their armed rebellion, Liu Yinnong, Huang Zhaoqi and company had made plans for manpower and material, for cooperation with PLA units, for finding someone to play the role of Tai E, and for sources of weapons. They had chosen bases, made transport preparations, set up liaison with certain provincial and municipal units and made ideological, organizational and material preparations. They engaged in numerous criminal activities.

Liu Yinnong admitted his crimes in court. He said: Today I stand on trial in the dock; it is very proper that this should be done.

Bad are the consequences of evil. The course of history pushed Liu Yinnong into the people's dock.

#### BRIEFS

**GUIZHOU WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION** -- From 20-25 October, the Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a conference in Guiyang on water and soil conservation work. The conference summed up experiences in water and soil conservation and looked into measures to do well in water and soil conservation. The conference demanded that the province protect and rationally exploit and utilize all agricultural resources throughout the province, improve the conditions for agricultural production and restore and establish a benign circle of agricultural ecology. The conference pointed out that the province resolutely prohibit people from reclaiming land from forests and grassland, indiscriminately felling trees and lighting fires on mountains. They should vigorously plant trees, grow grass and work out comprehensive plans for water and soil conservation and for preventing soil erosion. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 82 HK]

**CHENGDU ILLEGAL FARMLAND OCCUPATION** -- After it organized relevant departments to inspect the land use situation in (Jinniu) District in the municipal suburbs, the Chengdu Municipal People's Government took vigorous measures to resolutely curb the unhealthy trend of illegally occupying arable land. According to incomplete statistics of this district, from 1977-1981, some 15,000 mu of arable land was indiscriminately occupied and used by various projects and accounted for 5 percent of the total area of the whole district's arable land. Some 24 percent of the 15,800 mu of arable land was illegally occupied without approval. In view of this, the municipal government recently held a conference on land management, which was attended by responsible persons of the districts, counties, PLA units stationed in the municipality and relevant departments. The conference decided to take measures to strengthen land management, rationally utilize land and curb the unhealthy trend of indiscriminately occupying and using arable land. Offenders must be punished according to the law. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 82 HK]

PRC PILOT DEFECTOR MEETS FOREIGN REPORTERS

OW041419 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 4 (CNA) -- The talks between Red China and the Soviet Union will not produce any substantial results because both Peiping and Moscow are only engaged in struggle for power and leadership in the communist bloc as well as the Third World, freedom-seeker pilot Wu Jung-ken said Thursday.

In a meeting with foreign correspondents in Taipei, Wu said the conflict between Peiping and Moscow is like "dog bites dog," and that the two communist powers are only interested in gaining more spheres of influence for themselves.

"The aim of Red China's rapprochement with the United States is to isolate Taiwan, and the Peiping regime is attempting to use the United States as a stepping stone to attain its purpose of aggression against the Free World," he said.

Wu called on the Free World not to entertain any hope of appeasing Red China because the Peiping regime can never change its aim of communizing the free nations.

On the other hand, Wu praised the United States for its high ideals of freedom and democracy, adding that America can serve as a shining example for other peoples of the world to emulate in their efforts toward modernization and economic development.

"The people on the China mainland admire the achievements made by the American people in the fields of science, technology and high standard of living," Wu added.

He also gave an analysis of the war between Red China and Vietnam which broke out in 1979.

In appearance, Red China may seem to have won the war, but actually it had lost a lot of equipment and manpower and had to withdraw its forces quietly without gaining anything substantive, he noted.

Notes Corruption in PRC

OW050257 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 4 (CNA) -- Corruption among the high ranking cadres of the Chinese Communist regime is widespread and taken for granted, freedom fighter Wu Jung-ken said Wednesday.

Talking to reporters at the Broadcasting Corporation of China yesterday, Wu cited the case of an "air force commander," Chang Ting-fa. Wu recalled the time Chang visited the unit to which Wu was assigned for an inspection tour. The biggest part of the time Chang was there, the men were scrambling about the countryside in search of delicacies such as fresh turtle, dog meat and shrimp. After the inspection, Chang published an article saying that cadres should not receive special treatment while on inspection tours. "An egg should be sufficient fare," he said in the article.

But what really disgruntled the men in the unit, Wu said, was that everyone knew that the son of "Deputy Commander" Ho Ting-yi was using air force planes to run smuggling trips from Canton.

According to Wu, similar publicly known cases would be too many to mention.

The recently escaped defector from the Chinese mainland also said that the military under the communist regime is in deplorable shape. Suffering from low morale and shabby equipment, it is not uncommon for military units to refuse to obey transfer orders. With low pay and no security or pensions to speak of, Wu said, morale is at rock bottom and a general disturbance could flare up at anytime.



## PRC Air Force 'Backward'

OW051033 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 5 (CNA) -- The people in mainland China have lost faith in the Peiping regime, and they are living a life without hope and counting only day by day, freedom-seeker pilot Wu Jung-ken told the foreign press here Thursday.

"For the Chinese people living under the Peiping regime, to do or not to do work is the same because they see no future for themselves. This is the prevailing attitude among the compatriots on the mainland" he said.

Many people have lost the traditional virtues of diligence and thrift, and they even spend what they have earned on anything, Wu said. In comparison, he said the Republic of China is a nation of freedom, democracy and prosperity. "That's why many people there are aspiring to come to seek freedom in Taiwan."

Wu continued, "After attaining the aim of gaining freedom here, I will work for the cause of anti-communism and mainland recovery."

Turning to the subject of four modernizations on the mainland, Wu said that the Peiping regime lacks qualified personnel, capital and technology, and that it is hopeless for the Chinese Communists to try to achieve their aim of modernization within this century.

Wu also talked about the backwardness of the Red Chinese Air Force, adding the pilots are spending more time in studying politics than in learning how to fly the jet fighters. "Many of the air force planes are old and have cracks which are repaired only with tapes due to lack of spare parts," he said.

## Commissioned Air Force Major

OW081021 Taipei CNA in English 0944 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 8 (CNA) -- Gen Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the General Staff, today called on Chinese Communist pilots to follow the example of Wu Jung-ken to fly to freedom. "This is the fastest and most decisive act to fight communism without incurring bloodshed," said the general.

Hau also urged all military personnel in Red China to join "the great column of the three principles of the people" by taking actions against the communist regime.

The general made the appeal while presiding over a ceremony marking the commissioning of Wu as a major in the Chinese Air Force and presentation of 5,000 taels of gold worth U.S. dollars 2.75 million plus the military medal Kan Cheng (Fortress) in recognition of his daring act.

Noting that the 25-year-old former MIG-19 pilot had declared he did not come here for material reward, General Hau said the young man's dashing to freedom is worth far more than several thousand taels of gold in its spiritual value.

Wu's flight to freedom, he said, proved once again the failure and bankruptcy of the communist system and the general awakening of the young generation in mainland China.

General Hau also praised Wu for his courage and his intelligence he displayed during his preparation for his defection.

Appearing in the air force uniform wearing his new rank, Wu formally renounced communism and announced his participation in the ROC Air Force. In an oath administered by General Hau, Wu vowed to destroy the Chinese Communist regime so as to achieve national reunification under the banner of the three principles of the people.



FURTHER REPORTS ON SECURITY COOPERATION CONFERENCE

## U.S. Policy Criticized

OW030321 Taipei CNA in English 0249 GMT 3 Nov 82

Taipei, 2 Nov (CNA) -- An expert on China mainland affairs said Tuesday the United States has gained nothing from its policy of associating with Red China to constrain the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the Conference on Security Cooperation in the Western Pacific, Gen Chang Shih-chi said: "Washington's antagonism to the Soviet Union is still the same. The partial superiority it seeks in its anti-Soviet drive has not increased even with Peiping's joining the anti-Soviet camp."

Instead, he said, the Chinese Communists, with higher prestige created by their "Alliance with the U.S.," have made prominent their position as leader of the Third World, and their growing influence becomes a new stumbling block to the U.S. in handling international affairs.

Gen. Chang, convener of the Mainland China Affairs Study Section under the Society for Strategic Studies, also said that the Chinese Communists are apparently shifting from individual leadership to collective leadership.

But he said many power-holding leaders, such as Yen Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Yun, and Teng Hsiao-ping, are all men of advanced age, and anyone's death will influence the current balance of power, especially in the case of Teng.

Prof. Hans Indorf of the U.S. and South Korean National Assemblyman Chong Won-min presented their comments on Chang's report. In another topic discussion session, the participants from 13 countries heard reports on the Soviet challenge in east Asia.

Prof. Robert Horn from California State University in the U.S. analyzed Moscow's response to the changing conditions in east Asia and evaluated the factors blocking the establishment of Soviet influence in east Asia.

Pi Ying-hsien, research fellow at the Institute of International Relations, said in his paper that to dominate east Asia is a traditional goal of Russia, and its principal strategic goal in the region is to expel American influence out of the area.

In order to realize this strategic goal, he said, Moscow has to realize a series of preliminary goals: to neutralize Red China, to split the U.S.-Japanese alliance relationship, to curb enlargement of Japanese defenses, to unify the Korean Peninsula under communist rule, to win over Southeast Asian countries, and to prevent any anti-Soviet organizations or bloc from emerging.

This session was chaired by Michael O'Connor (Australia). The discussants were Kouzaburo Kawazu (Japan), Dr. Sin Hui-sok (South Korea), and Lim Joo Jock (Singapore).

In the afternoon topic discussion session, American defense analysts Donald Cotter and Dr. N.F. Wikner presented their reports on new weaponry development in Asia.

The three-day conference will conclude Wednesday afternoon following two more topic discussion sessions and special reports by Gen. Wego Chiang and Dr. Craig Chi-yen Wu. Premier Sun Yun-hsuan is scheduled to deliver a speech at the closing ceremony.

## Sun Addresses Closing Session

OW040311 Taipei CNA in English 1440 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 3 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan yesterday called on the Free World to cooperate in establishing a collective security system against communist aggressors. "The Republic of China will do its best for this cause," the premier declared at the closing ceremony of this Conference on Security Cooperation in the Western Pacific.

"Collective security is not an empty dream. It has worked, and it can be made to work again," he said, adding that if collective security has a somewhat checkered history, the fault is always the insufficiency of cooperation. "Vietnam was lost because the collective effort was incomplete," he pointed out.

The prerequisite for collective security, the premier said, is an agreement that aggression is aggression wherever it is found and that we must pool our resources to prevent or combat it.

This does not mean that we have to agree with each other on each small point of our foreign policies. The indispensable requirement is cooperation against the aggressors."

Premier Sun said: "We have the NATO collective effort in Europe, and the ASEAN states have also banded together... But in Northeast Asia, we have no security arrangement among Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of China, and, therefore, East Asia is in greater danger than Europe."

"The aggressors are not content with a little territorial nibbling. They want to gobble up everything in sight."

He said, "If we are to be free, it will have to be in a world of freedom for all. We must help each other... Those who are ready to fight together may not fight at all," adding. [sentence as received]

"Not to make up our minds now is to risk piecemeal destruction. The communists will pick us off one by one."

The conference, which opened at the Taipei Armed Forces Heroes House last Monday, was attended by some 170 scholars and experts from 14 countries.

Dr. Gerald Steibel, director of national security studies, the National Strategy Information Center, U.S.A., also delivered a speech at the closing ceremony. Japanese upper house member Masao Horie read a closing message on behalf of Shin Kanemaru, former director general of the Japan Defense Agency and director of the Japanese Center of Strategic Studies.

Dignitaries invited to the closing ceremony included Kuomintang secretary-general Tsiang Yien-si; Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih; and James Lilley, director of the Taipei office of the American Institute in Taiwan.

In the past few days, the participants exchanged views on security problems and perspectives in Northeast and Southeast Asia, the Soviet challenge in East Asia, United States security policy in East Asia, and policy proposals for security cooperation in the Pacific basin.

In his report to the conference yesterday, Prof. Ting Chung-chiang proposed the establishment of organizations for the promotion of economic cooperation and cultural interchange in the Pacific basin.

Other scholars who presented their papers Wednesday included Jacqueline Davis (U.S.A.), Rosendo Cruz (the Philippines), Ryohei Ohga (Japan), Harry Gelber (Australia), Chandran Mohandas Jeshurun (Malaysia), Gen. Wego Chiang (ROC), and Craig Chi-yen Wu (ROC). The last two topic discussion sessions were chaired respectively by Chandran Mohandas Jeshurun (Malaysia) and Jun Tsunmda (Japan).

Wednesday evening, Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih gave a dinner in honor of all delegates to the conference which was sponsored by the Society for Strategic Studies (ROC) and the National Strategy Information Center (U.S.A.) with the assistance of the Japanese Center for Strategic Studies (JAPAN), the Heritage Foundation (U.S.A.), and the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (U.S.A.)

The delegates will make courtesy calls on government leaders and visit this nation's cultural and economic establishments starting today.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS U.S. PUBLIC OPINION

OWO40337 Taipei CNA in English 0318 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 4 (CNA) -- American people have discerned and become disgusted with the Peiping regime's blackmailing tactics of negotiations, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said Wednesday.

Speaking at the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan, Chu said that the public opinion in the U.S. has become more sympathetic to the Republic of China because American people have seen through the ugly face of the Peiping regime in trying to blackmail the U.S. during negotiation of the "Washington-Peiping joint communique" signed on Aug. 17.

He said that foreign affairs cannot be separated from the overseas Chinese affairs because overseas Chinese can serve as a bridge helping the government to promote cooperation and friendship with other nations.

"The new generations of overseas Chinese have become more assimilated than ever into the foreign communities of their residence, and they have also been able to make great contributions to the development of foreign nations," he pointed out.

Chu also analyzed the current international situation in various areas of the world to the legislators.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

OWO41141 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Taipei, 27 Oct (CHUN WEN SHE) [MILITARY NEWS AGENCY] -- In his report on military affairs delivered to the National Defense Committee at the 70th meeting of the Legislative Yuan this morning, National Defense Minister Sung Chang-chih pointed out: The key points regarding the construction of national defense are aimed at building an independent national defense system; bringing up scientific and technical personnel in a positive manner; speeding up the research, production and development of precision weapons; building a strong, all-round national defense power; strengthening ideological education among the officers and men in the country's armed forces in a positive manner in order to counter the current communist bandits' united front conspiracies; cultivating confidence among the officers and men that tyranny is bound to collapse and that benevolence is invincible in order to encourage them to intensify their study of combat techniques and raise their combat capabilities; and performing the work of planning the mobilization of reservists so as to be ready at all times to counterattack the communist bandits' challenge and safeguard the security of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, the bases of reconstruction.

Minister Sung stressed: To deal with the repercussions of the international current of appeasement, the country's armed forces, bearing the mission of safeguarding the survival of the country and the people, began many years ago to adopt positive measures on the basis of independence, such as dispersing their procurement areas and carrying out self-reliant research and production of weapons and equipment in order to have adequate sources of supplies and continuously raise their combat capabilities. At the same time, they have spared no effort to arrange and establish various measures of combat readiness and have made preparations for guaranteeing victory in all possible changes of world situation in the future.

SEMINAR VIEWS U.S. ELECTIONS, FOREIGN POLICY

OWO41039 Taipei CNA in English 0946 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 5 (CNA) -- A group of experts and scholars predicted Thursday that there will be little change in the Reagan administration's foreign policy, especially its China policy, in the next two years.

They expected the U.S. Government to follow its present course and there will be no major shift in its policy towards the Republic of China. However, the scholars and experts also expressed their concerns over Chinese Communist subterfuge to force the United States to revise the Taiwan Relations Act.

Commenting on the Democratic Party gains in the U.S. mid-term elections, Henry Mao, professor of Tamkang University, noted that it is normal for the ruling party to lose in the mid-term elections with very few exceptions. For the Republican Party, Mao said, the result is better than expected.

The Republican victories in the Senate would assure that the Reagan administration's foreign policy in the next two years will remain intact, Mao said. On the other hand, the Republican set backs in the U.S. House of Representatives was a signal that the Reagan administration's conservative economic policy has not been effective in the short run and has disappointed the voters.

Chang Teh-kuang, professor of political science at Ball State University, Indiana, pointed out that judging from the outcome of the elections, President Reagan will have a very good chance to win should he run for reelection.

Commenting on the U.S. foreign policy, Chang predicted that the United States will be politically tough but economically soft on the Soviet Union. As for U.S. relations with the Republic of China, Chang said there will be no change on the surface but will be improved substantively.

James Hsiung, professor of politics of New York University in New York City, predicted the United States will continue to play the Communist China card, will limit increase in the U.S. defense budget, and will help Latin American countries to improve their social and economic situation and to curb the expansion of communism.

Cheng Ming, professor of Tamkang University, urged the government and the people of this country to keep an eye on the Chinese Communist attempt to further pressure the U.S. Government towards revising the Taiwan Relations Act.

The experts and scholars made the remarks at a symposium on the U.S. mid-term elections and American politics at Tamkang University in the afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Clement C.P. Chang, president of the university.

#### CHUNG YANG JIH PAO DENOUNCES PEACE TALK IDEA

OW050451 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Idea of Holding 'Peace Talks' With the Bandits Runs Counter to the Constitution and National Policy"]

[Excerpts] The Legislative Yuan's general inquiry session ended successfully the day after yesterday. During the inquiry session, most legislators raised specific and constructive issues for the government to answer and implement.

But, regrettably, Legislator Fei Hsi-ping again put forward his so-called "three principles for peace talks" and a "six-point formula for reunification" during the session. The people earlier censured Legislator Fei for raising this kind of question in violation of the constitution and national policy by taking advantage of the Legislative Yuan's inquiry session.



In answer to Legislator Fei's inquiries the day before yesterday, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan of the Executive Yuan said sternly: "Any talk about holding peace talks with the Chinese Communist regime -- any time and in any place is in violation of the constitution and overall national policy." Premier Sun's conclusion in such a firm tone deserves a round of applause from the people. As a legislator, Fei should naturally realize the seriousness of the question of violating the constitution and understand the people's concern.

The so-called "peace talks" issue is actually one of the "united front" tactics of the Communist Party. Our late President Chiang once reminded us: "The essence of united front work is a 'political murder project,' constructed precisely by the communist bandits on the needs of struggle, utilizing enemies from all strata to strike down their principal foes and then eliminating the enemies who became their allies."

This indeed is a very sharp remark. We believe that while Legislator Fei might not have personally experienced or witnessed the "united front" tactics used by the communist bandits on the Kuomintang on numerous occasions and the many "peace talks" held between the communist bandits and the government before we left the mainland, he must have read about them in the newspapers and heard about them from radio broadcasts when he was on the mainland.

Why is he so infatuated with the idea of holding "peace talks" and so sure of success that he keeps putting forward the so-called "three principles" and the "six-point formula"? If this is for the purpose of fooling ourselves, then we will become the laughing stock of the communist bandit spies. If it is intended to fool others, then, except for a three-year-old child, who would dare to admit that he has the ability to "talk peace" with the communists?

The so-called "nine-point principle for realizing peaceful reunification" issued by bandit Yeh Chien-ying last year on the eve of the bogus "national day" in his capacity as "NPC chairman," was a trick to deceive the people of the world at a time when the internal struggle of the Chinese Communist circles was at a most serious juncture. Is Legislator Fei putting forward the "three principles" and the "six-point formula" to echo "Yeh's nine points," presented by bandit Yeh Chien-ying from across the sea? If this is practicing demagoguery to find favor with the people, how can Legislator Fei's "three principles" and "six-point formula" find any favor if the army and people in this bastion for mainland recovery snubbed and ignored "Yeh's nine points"? Furthermore, to win favor from whom?

Premier Sun reminded us: We should not forget the many similar views expressed by so-called "democratic personages" before the fall of the mainland. We believe that those who learned a tragic lesson on the mainland will never forget the clamoring of Lo Lung-chi, Li Pu-tung and the like at the Legislative Yuan at that time. Nor should they forget the lesson of Lo and Liu who were later purged and eliminated under Communist Party rule. While it is conceivable for the inexperienced young generation of today not to know about these lessons, for a man of experience like Legislator Fei to forget the lessons of the past 30 years is quite incomprehensible.

Premier Sun said: "The communist bandits have incessantly schemed to attack, occupy and disintegrate Taiwan. We must further fortify our confidence, strengthen our unity and avoid taking the same disastrous road that led to the fall of the mainland. Therefore, any talk about holding peace talks with the Chinese Communist regime and establishing relations with the communists at this time is in violation of the constitution and overall national policy. This is tantamount to a suggestion that we must surrender to the communists. We should never be fooled."

Premier Sun has made his point clearly and firmly. We hope that our people at home and overseas will cast away the idea of holding "peace talks." We must abide by the constitution and adhere to national policy. Those who want to spread the capitulationist fallacies for "peace talks" are deliberately seeking to harm us and we should not be taken in!



PRC TO CONSIDER CUTS IN U.S. COTTON IMPORTS

HK090218 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Nov 82 BUSINESS NEWS p 1

[By Julie Auyeung: "U.S. Moves May Prompt Peking Countermove"]

[Text] China will consider cutting its imports of U.S. cotton if America proceeds with threats unilaterally to quadruple the number of categories of exports it restricts.

The United States has proposed to increase the restricted list from eight items to 33. Most of the new ones are man-made fibre products, whereas items already restricted are cotton goods.

An official of the China National Textile Import and Export Corp. (Chinatex), Mr Liu Shuixing, called the move unreasonable, particularly as the level the U.S. would then allow the Chinese is much less than what it is now exporting.

Mr Liu Shuixing was also speaking in his capacity as liaison officer for the textile committee of the American Chamber of Commerce. Its delegation was in Canton last week for a seminar in which 80 Chinese representatives from the textile industry participated.

China's textile industry wants to increase its share of the U.S. market, Mr Liu Shuixing said. It was one of the largest customers for U.S. textiles and the U.S. Government should therefore cooperate in allowing more Chinese textile imports.

The managing director of Jenston International (Hong Kong) Ltd, Mr Liu Yuensung, said China can move up market and manufacture items with no quotas, such as silk, linen and ramie (jute) products during such difficult periods when market expansion is limited by quotas.

He observed that China had made improvements in its industry and was aware of the problems still to be solved, even if no instant solutions were readily apparent.

Problems identified by the Chinese include poor domestic transport links, which could lead to delayed delivery; long lead times, and concepts of fashion.

The chairman of Amcham's textile committee, Mr Carmer Robinson, said the main interests demonstrated by the Chinese at the seminar were in the areas of fashion, garment merchandising and quality control.

"In the past two seminars, the Chinatex delegates just came and listened. This year, a lively discussion followed the presentations. This exchange of ideas made the seminar extremely successful for both sides.

"We see this as a sign of the growing sophistication of the textile industry in China. In addition they understand that in order to increase their share of the U.S. market, they need to solve problems such as quality control, documentation, shading and sizing of garments and delivery schedules," Mr Robinson added.

The co-ordinator of the seminar, Mr Ira Kaye, observed that the Chinese delegates were more aware of fashion and its importance in the marketplace than they had been previously.

DETENTION OF HONG KONG CITIZEN BY PRC CONFIRMED

HK080056 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The Hong Kong Government has confirmed that China has detained a Hong Kong citizen and regarded him as a national of the country,

In a letter to friends of Lau Sanching (29), a local activist who disappeared during his trip to Canton last Christmas, the secretary for security, Mr Louis Davies, said that the British Embassy in Peking had sought information on his whereabouts.

The Chinese authorities said Mr Lau had been "detained for unlawful deed," the letter said.

Also, the Chinese authorities stated that Mr Lau is regarded by them as a national of the People's Republic of China since he travelled to China on a "compatriots certificate" -- a re-entry permit issued to residents of Hong Kong and Macao by the Chinese Government -- the letter added.

Mr Chan Cheong, a friend of Mr Lau, said the Hong Kong Government should clarify its stand on the matter.

China's reply suggested that the Hong Kong Government has no "rights" in treating the case.

"It means other compatriots certificate-holders may be detained like Mr Lau when they are travelling in China and receive no political protection from the Hong Kong Government," Mr Chan said.

He reiterated the responsibility of the Hong Kong Government in the matter as Mr Lau is a Hong Kong-born legal citizen.

He said that friends of Mr Lau would expand the signature campaign to the public and seek more support from social organisations.

From April till now, they have collected 300 signatures among friends of Mr Lau, Mr Chan said.

HSIN WAN PAO ON CHINA'S RECOVERY OF HONG KONG

HK060857 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "The Social System in Hong Kong and Macao Will Not Be Changed"]

[Text] The Beijing RENMIN RIBAO published an editorial today dealing with the question of how to appraise and handle the class struggle in the current stage correctly. The editorial mentions the question of Hong Kong and Macao, a small portion of which was quoted by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE. There were three main points:

1. China will definitely recover sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao,
2. The social systems of Hong Kong and Macao will not be changed after China has recovered them.
3. The social system of Taiwan will not be changed either after it has been reunified with the mainland.

The RENMIN RIBAO editorial confirms what was said earlier by NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Xi Zhongxun. He dwelt on this question in his talk with the visiting Hong Kong Trade Development Council delegation.

"The systems will all remain unchanged." This news has won quite a favorable reaction in Hong Kong. It has helped to calm people's minds and pierce through irresponsible rumors. Hence it has also helped to revive the faltering and disturbed economy.

Certain people often say that when dealing with the question of Hong Kong's future, it is essential to consider the wishes of Hong Kong's inhabitants and look after their interests. That is quite right. However, on the other hand, similar importance should also be attached to the wishes and interests of the 1 billion people of China, the sovereign power.

The wishes of the 1 billion and the 5 million can be identical, and there may also be some differences of opinion. Of course it would be ideal if they were identical. If there are some differences of opinion, then they will need to be harmonized, but in the end the 1 billion cannot submit to the 5 million!

The words of Xi Zhongxun and the passage in the RENMIN RIBAO editorial reflect the wishes of the 1 billion. A very few of the 5 million inhabitants of Hong Kong are opposed to China recovering sovereignty, thus going against the wishes of the 1 billion. This cannot be done.

The RENMIN RIBAO editorial goes a bit further than Xi Zhongxun. This the first mention of Macao. The Macao issue, it says, will be handled in the same way as Hong Kong. Likewise, after the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland, the social system in Hong Kong and Macao will remain unchanged.

It is very difficult to fix a timetable for the return of Taiwan to the motherland's embrace, and determine if this will be before or after the solution of the Hong Kong and Macao issue. Nevertheless, the principles and policies for the return of Taiwan to the motherland have already been set out with extreme clarity in the nine-point scheme put forward by Ye Jianying, points three and four of which state that Taiwan can be a special administrative region enjoying a high degree of autonomy. Taiwan's current social and economic systems will not be changed, nor will its way of life, nor will its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries.

Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan each has its own historical background and special circumstances, and not everything can be done in an identical way. However, the principle that "the social system will not be changed" applies to all of them.

#### HONG KONG PAPER REVIEWS PLA COMMAND CHANGES

HK060356 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Nov 82 p 5

[By foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Text] A major reorganisation of the military commands in China's 4.2 million People's Liberation Army is well underway with the dismissal, retirement and transfer of no fewer than 170 officers so far, according to reliable sources.

Already three top commands -- in the Guangzhou and Nanjing Regions -- have changed hands and by the close of the reorganisation no fewer than six, and possibly as many as eight of the 11 regions, will see changes in the top command.

Guangzhou's regional commander, aging General Wu Kehua, was relieved of his command and was replaced by General You Taizhong of Chengdu.

Gen You, Gen Wang and Gen Xiang were all elected members of the party Central Committee at the 12th party congress early last month.

Other military regions, whose commanders will almost certainly lose their posts, include Lanzhou, whose commander is General Du Yide, Wuhan (General Zhang Caiqian) and Jinan (General Rao Shoukun).

And the commander of the Shenyang Region, General Li Desheng, the only regional commander to have been elected to the party Politburo, may leave his position also for a more senior job in Beijing.

But it is at the deputy commander and deputy political commissar level, and also at lower ones that the changes have been most sweeping.

Full information on these changes has yet to be collated but initial reports show that in the Guangzhou command, at least, practically all the deputy commanders and most of the political commissars have either been relegated to the advisory posts or retired altogether.

Observers said this is the largest peaceful reorganisation of the military since the People's Republic was established and its magnitude almost matches that of the unprecedented changes during the Cultural Revolution.

Major changes are also taking place in the military headquarters and the three branches of the armed services.

It is expected that, when the exercise is completed, practically all those who have been elected to the Central Advisory Commission at last month's party congress, and a great many more, will have relinquished their jobs in favour of younger and, in some cases, more trustworthy officers.

The changeover in the Guangzhou command was most dramatic. Prominent veteran soldier Mr Wang Zhen, who has often acted as Mr Deng Xiaoping's military "trouble shooter," came down to the south to preside and supervise the "changing of the guard."

Nearly a dozen military officers, including Gen Wu, were relieved of their posts. Only one officer, Deputy Political Commissar Shan Yingzhang, retained his job.

Three officers, Gen Wu, Zhan Caifang and Peng Jiaqing, joined the Central Advisory Commission while the others were simply retired.

What made this changeover so spectacular was that almost all the officers were members of the former Fourth Field Army of Lin Biao who came to the south in the early days of the People's Republic and most of whom had been stationed there since.

While many of their senior colleagues were purged after the abortive coup engineered by Lin Biao, they were able to stay on and were promoted through the ranks to reach their present positions.

Many of the officers now relieved of their jobs also once held important positions at the height of the Cultural Revolution and they had somehow managed to escape the subsequent purge after Lin Biao's death.

Another outstanding feature of the changeover, effected late last month, was the fact that almost all the retired officers, except Gen Wu, were present at a major rally presided over by Mr Wang to mark the change.

This was rare in past practice as those purged or retired from their posts never, as a rule, attended any subsequent public meetings.

Those retired officers included Huang Ronghai, Ye Jianmin, Jiang Lindong, Deng Yefan, Yang Shugeng, Yan Demin, Chen Haihan, Xiao Yuanli, Zhuang Tian, Lai Chunfeng and Zhu Ying.

The new command is more concise in form and comprises one commander, three deputy commanders, one political commissar and two deputy political commissars.

The deputy commanders are Xu Fangchun, Zhu Yuehua and Zhang Xudeng.

The political commissar remains Mr Wang Meng who took over the job upon the death of the incumbent, Mr Xiang Zhonghau, two years ago, and the two deputy commissars are Shan Yingzhang and Lou Weiru.

The changes have come less than a month after the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY retracted an earlier article attacking the moderate line of Mr Deng Xiaoping and other pragmatists. The article was regarded as a challenge to Mr Deng's authority and was published on the eve of the 12th party congress.

The challenge was quickly defeated and the party congress saw the relegation of nearly 30 serving officers to the Central Advisory Commission. While many of them are undoubtedly old and in ill health, others are still relatively young and in good health.

The appointments of these officers to the CAC heralded the changes in the military and indeed, within weeks of the congress, the director of the General Political Department, ailing Mr Wei Quoqing, was replaced by Mr Yu Qiuli.

Other prominent changes include the retirement of Mr Ye Fei and his replacement by Gen Liu Huaqing, one of the younger deputy chiefs of General Staff, as head of the PLA Navy.

Other changes took place in the general headquarters but they were largely unannounced and it was in the military regions that the swift switch was most pronounced.

In effecting the changes, the leaders were careful not to "ruffle features," observers said.

At the Quangzhou rally, for instance, Mr Wang Zhen heaped praise on the retiring officers for their contributions during their "revolutionary careers," for their initiative to retire "on their own" and for their fresh contribution to help their successors.

In the weeks ahead, more changes will be disclosed but it will be some time before the dust settles and a clear picture of the revamped army emerges.



MING PAO EXAMINES SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

HK080733 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 5

[Special dispatch by special correspondent Zong Juan]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov -- After China's successful launching of its 12th artificial earth satellite, Sun Jiadong, an authority on space technology, disclosed a few days ago in Beijing that China is studying and manufacturing three-stage liquid rockets and will launch correspondence satellites next year. The general engineer of China's Ministry of Space Industry declared: "We will not take part in space competition, nor will we depend on others."

Sun Jiadong divided the history of the development of space technology in mainland China into three stages: 1) from the mid-1950's to the early 1960's, a stage for laying down a foundation; 2) from the launching of the first artificial earth satellite to the present, a stage for experiment; and 3) an application stage which began quite recently.

He said that the three stages were as follows: Stage 1: Efforts were made to draw plans for the development of space technology, design and manufacture rockets and satellites and establish experiment bases and launching sites. A satellite launching center was established during that period in the barren and desolate desert, north of Jiuguan in Gansu, where all 12 artificial earth satellites were launched. During that period, a special committee was established with Zhou Enlai presiding and Nie Rongzhen and Luo Ruiqing in charge of the routine work. Although the Soviet Union tore up the relevant agreements at that time, the development of China's space technology was not halted but was ready to take off by relying on our own efforts.

Stage 2: The catastrophe of the "Cultural Revolution" seriously hampered the development of science and technology with the exception of space technology secretly "catching up with and surpassing the world's advanced level." Compared with the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Japan, the technical scheme and design quota of China's first artificial earth satellite was advanced. All 11 satellites launched subsequently were more or less advanced in the fields of structure material, temperature control, appearance control and satellite energy.

Stage 3: Our main objective is launching satellites of synchronous orbit and large satellites with surface layer orbit. China has already reached the initial application stage in satellite correspondence and also made remarkable achievements in utilizing satellites to forecast weather, investigate natural resources, conduct geological and hydrological surveys and carry out mineral prospecting.

Also serving as the deputy director of the Chinese Space Technology Research Institute, Sun Jiadong delightedly said: "We have successfully recovered our artificial earth satellite for the fourth time." According to his disclosure, satellites were recovered after traveling for three days on the first three occasions, but the latest one was recovered after traveling for five days at a predetermined area in the southern part of Sichuan Province.

When asked why Sichuan was chosen, as on previous occasions, as the place for satellite recovery, Sun Jiadong explained that many complicated technical problems were involved in the recovery. Usually, the United States recovers satellites at sea, whereas China has chosen to recover satellites on land in accordance with its own technical conditions. Where is the best place for satellites to fall?

The desert in the western part of China is of course a good place, but satellites have to be launched against the direction of rotation of the globe. The launching, therefore, is a strain just like throwing something against the forward direction in a fast-moving train.

Satellites were accurately recovered on several occasions in the southern part of Sichuan and more difficult and complicated technology is required in the field than in the United States and the Soviet Union. Sun Jiadong said: "This shows that China has made breakthroughs in the fields of the technology of orbit control, applying rocket brakes and heatproofing materials."

#### SEMINAR RECOMMENDS DEVELOPING NORTHWEST CHINA

HK081311 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 4

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Chinese Scientists Point Out Future Hopes Lie in Northwest"]

[Text] "China's future hopes lie in the immense northwest." This was the unanimous view at a recent seminar sponsored by the Chinese Ecologists Association.

This association recently held a seminar in Urumqi on the ecological situation in dry and semidry regions. Some scholars, who had taken part in the meeting and returned to Beijing, said that the participants at the meeting made a resounding call -- "advance to the immense northwest," urging more scientists, technicians and noble-minded patriots to contribute their part in exploiting and building the northwest areas.

They said that since the United States had turned a desert along the west coast into a land of happiness, why could not we build our large northwest into a strategic rear area of our country?

They said that China's northwest is rich in natural resources, in particular crude petroleum, coal, water and solar and wind energy. The land also has a great potential for developing agriculture and animal husbandry. For example, Xinjiang could become one of the world's areas with the greatest potential for promoting cotton, grapes, beetroot and "hami" melon, provided it can attain grain self-sufficiency. The cotton crop on the two sides of the Nile gives a living to the Egyptians, the cotton crop in Xinjiang will also enrich hundreds of thousands of people.

They pointed out that there is ample scope for more inhabitants in the northwest. The population of this area is now about 600 million, accounting for about one twentieth of the national population. But this region covers more than one fifth of China's total area. They also said that conditions in China's northwest are much better than those in Siberia in the Soviet Union. The area is rich in water resources, particularly the glaciers in the Tianshan mountains, the Kunlun mountains and the Qilian mountains.

The participants at the meeting are fully confident that the dry land in the northwest can be surely transformed into fertile soil. The immense northwest will become the cradle of the prosperity and future hope of China.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Nov 9-1982

